FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Dispute

A decision of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, broadcast by Baghdad radio, has unilaterally abrogated the 1975 Algiers agreement, and it has claimed "complete legal and effective sovereignty" for Iraq over Shatt al-'Arab and stated that this action has been taken in view of the Iranian Government's "violation of the letter and spirit" of the agreement and the attached protocols. The nation was first informed of this decision by President Saddam Husayn in a speech, carried live by Baghdad radio, to an extraordinary session of the National Assembly. The president explained that on 7 October 1973 Iraq proposed negotiations with Iran because of the difficult security situation it faced at that time--a strong Kurdish insurgency, the threat of Iranian aggression, a shortage of war materiel and the detailing of part of its forces to Syria to protect Damascus from falling to the Israelis. Saddam Husayn said that the Iraqi decision to sign the Algiers agreement 17 months later reflected an "understanding of reality through sensible and balanced thinking" and that the agreement itself was the "result of circumstances." The accord did serve its purpose for Iraq at the time, for the two sides decided, according to an INA report on the agreement transmitted at the time it was concluded, to "maintain strict and effective control over their joint borders to put an end to all acts of subversion wherever they come from." The shah apparently adhered to this clause, and, as Saddam Husayn noted in his speech, the Kurdish insurgency faltered without the "unlimited arms, ammunition and equipment" which the shah had once sent across the border for use by the "apostate agent clique." However, the accord also obliged Iraq to share sovereignty over and navigation rights in the Shatt al-'Arab estuary--which the Iranians call Arvand Rud--in accordance with the Thalweg line.

The president declared in his speech that when the new regime came to power in Iran, it showed "hostility" toward Iraq from the start, violated good-neighbor relations, refused to return to Iraq the land accorded to it under the agreement and made "continuous" statements that it was not bound by the accord. According to the Iraqi leader, the revolutionary government in Iran also invited Kurdish rebel leader Barzani to Iran to resume "aggressive" activities against Iraq from Iranian soil. Saddam Husayn concluded that because of the Iranians' "noncommitment" to the provisions of the Algiers agreement, it is they who are "legally, totally and actually responsible" for the abrogation of the agreement. He warned that now that Iraq has decided to regain its just land and maritime borders, it will act "strongly and effectively" against anyone who defies it. He gave reassurances, however, that Iraq has no designs on Iranian territory and no intention to "launch war" against Iran or "expand the circle of struggle with it beyond the limits of defending our rights and sovereignty." Saddam Husayn also accused the Khomeyni regime of using the "face of religion" as a mask to cover "Persian racism" and "resentment" against the Arabs and to expand at the expense of Arab sovereignty and interests, and he called on the Iranians to relinquish "every inch" of territory they "usurped" from Iraq and the Arab nation.

Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, in an interview carried by AFP only hours before the Saddam Husayn speech, admitted that Iran has not restored to Iraq the territory stipulated under the agreement, but he also noted that the shah's regime had also disregarded the agreement and that Iraq has been "hostile" to the Iranian revolution from the start.

Commenting on Saddam Husayn's speech, Tehran radio's Arabic service said that he has dug his own grave and that the Iraqi people by themselves are capable of defeating him and ending his "evil deeds." The radio called on the Iraqi people to prepare for the "crucial hour" and to use their "potentials and energies to exhaust" the regime.

Iran

President Bani-Sadr stated in an interview with AFP that Swiss Ambassador Erik Land had advised him that the United States has "accepted the principle of an inquiry commission" to investigate its relations with the shah's regime. Bani-Sadr declared that this would "satisfy" Iran's demands concerning U.S. "crimes" in Iran. AFP reported that Bani-Sadr "hinted" that the Majlis would ask the United States to give an "account" of its policies in Iran and said he thought that such a request would be "acceptable" to the U.S. Government. He suggested that the question of hostages should be easier to resolve in the wake of Ayatollah Khomeyni's 12 September announcement setting forth conditions for their release but that U.S. "pressure groups" could spoil these chances by "provocative acts." AFP noted that despite expressing optimism over the hostages problem, Bani-Sadr said he is still pessimistic over U.S. policy, which, he said, is based on the misconception of Americans that they are still "bosses of the world." According to the president, the Americans have "lost" Iran but they still want to "recover" it.

Saudi Arabia

Prince Fahd, in a statement to SPA, reported by Riyadh radio, explained what he meant by his call last month for a jihad in response to "Zionist religious and racial haughtiness." Fahd said that he was talking about a "united, comprehensive, integrated Arab-Islamic confrontation" stance in which "we place all our resources and our spiritual, cultural, political, material and military potentials in a long and untiring jihad, starting with purifying our souls and hearts of all rancor, hatred and differences." Fahd summed up his explanation by saying that the jihad he had called for was a jihad with "oneself and also the jihad of faith, pen, sword and money--united together as one man." Fahd's explanation of jihad complements the comments made by Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal 3 weeks ago at a press conference in Riyadh in which he affirmed that Fahd's call should not be interpreted as "aggression or attack" but as a call for mobilizing all the "political and economic weapons" of the Muslim world. However, in his statement to SPA, Fahd said that Israeli actions have "proved" that "moderation does not pay" and that peace with Israel has become a "figment of the imagination."

In the same statement, the crown prince accused successive U.S. presidents of using the "excuse" of elections to "justify their silence" over Israeli occupation of Arab land. He described the U.S. election campaign as an "auction" for Israel and the Jewish vote and said that only a "single Arab attitude of pressure" can force a U.S. president to take "Arab power" into consideration to the degree he does Jewish votes.

Egypt

Cairo radio reported that Egypt has prepared a "complete" plan that "answers" the U.S. "memorandum of understanding" submitted by Presidential Envoy Sol Linowitz in Cairo and Tel Aviv. According to the radio, the Egyptian document contains "important amendments rectifying" points in the U.S. memorandum, including "stipulations" affirming east Jerusalem as part of the West Bank, "explanations" concerning security arrangements for the Palestinians, points ensuring that the powers of the Palestinian authority are not merely "administrative or formal" and a provision identifying the "unity" of Palestinian soil as including the West Bank, east Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip.

OPEC

The OPEC ministerial conference concluded late on 17 September with an agreement that, according to Vienna radio, provided for an increase in the price of Saudi oil from $28 to $30 per barrel and a price freeze until 15 December on the oil produced by the other OPEC member states.

Riyadh radio cited a "responsible source" as denying reports that Saudi Arabia had decided to reduce oil production by 1 million barrels per day, saying they have "nothing to do with reality.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 183 *18 September 1980*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Agenda of Arab League Council's Tunis Meeting Reported [Riyad AR-RIYAD 11 Sep] A 1
'Arafat Meets British Parliamentary Delegation [VOP] A 1
Hawatimah Expects Large-Scale Israeli Offensive [Algiers EL MOUDJAHID 4 Sep] A 1
Commentary Restates PLO Position on European Initiative [VOP] A 2
PLO Envoys Meets Iraqi, Iranian Officials [VOP] A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Iraqi Envoy Delivers Message to Amir, Departs C 1

KUWAIT

KUNA Cites U.S. Sources on Iraq-Iran Conflict C 1

QATAR

Iraqi President's Envoy Arrives From Bahrain C 1

UAE

Text of Joint UAE-Senegalese Statement C 2
Senghor Cable C 3
Trade Boom With Iran Reportedly Declining C 3
Iraqi Envoy Arrives 17 Sep With Husayn Message C 5
Columnist Says U.S. 'Footsteps' Approaching Gulf [AL-KHALIJ 14 Sep] C 5

PDRY

Envoy Leaves for Meetings With East European Leaders C 6

EGYPT

Ghurbal To Convey Plan Which Amends U.S. Memorandum D 1
Ghali Protests Cuba's Attempts in Nonaligned Group D 1
Paper Scores Libyan, Iraqi Ignorance of Arab Issues D 1
[ROSE AL-YUSUF 1 Sep]

IRAQ

Text of President's Speech to National Assembly 17 Sep E 1
Text of RCC Decision Abrogating Agreement With Iran E 8
Notification of Envoys E 8
Defense Ministry Reports on Clashes With Iran E 8
17 Sep Statement E 8
Evening Statement E 9
18 Sep Statement E 9
Legal Official Explains Rights to Shatt al-'Arab E 10
Saddam Husayn Receives French Envoy, PLO Representative E 11
KUNA: Parliamentarian Criticizes Syria-Libya Decision E 11
Baghdad Station Reports Youth Operations in Iran E 11

JORDAN

Government Officials Receive PRC's Ji Pengfei 17 Sep F 1
Council Speaker F 1
Acting Senate President F 1
Husayn Reportedly To Tour Arab States in October F 1

LEBANON

Foreign Ministry Official Leaves for Islamic Conference G 1
Klibi Explains, Apologizes for Visit Postponement G 1
17 Sep Arrival G 1
Meeting With Sarkis G 2
Defense Minister Warns Against Encroachment on Army G 2

SYRIA

Khaddam Returns 17 Sep From Visit to Algiers H 1
Conference Calls on Iraq To Join Syrian-Libyan Merger H 1
Parliamentary Delegation To Visit Jordan in Oct H 1
Oil Station Bombings, Sabotage in Iraq Reported H 1
Mujahidin Statement H 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Cables Al-Asad on Syrian-Libyan Unity I 1
Syria's Khaddam Arrives, Makes Statement I 1
Bendjedid Meeting I 2
French Foreign Minister Arrives on Official Visit I 2

LIBYA

Foreign Secretary Postpones Visit to Cyprus I 2
[Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS 18 Sep]

TUNISIA

Belkhodja Departs for Foreign Ministers Conference I 3
Belkhodja Discusses Domestic, Arab Issues [AR-RIYAD 3 Sep]

ISRAEL

Initial Details on Autonomy Talks Schedule Given N 1
Ministerial Committee Discusses U.S. Interim Document [HA'ARETZ 17 Sep] N 1
Alternative Interim Document [HA'ARETZ 18 Sep] N 2
Begin Aide Denies Promises of Additional Settlements [POST 17 Sep] N 2
Envoy, Egyptian Official Discuss Trade Normalization [HA'ARETZ 17 Sep] N 3
Thorn's Meetings With Arab Notables Being Arranged N 3
Paper Reports on Radio Transmissions to Soviet Union N 3
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 18 Sep]

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Hungary's Losonczi Condemns U.S.-Somali Pact R 1
Cooperation Agreements Signed With Hungary R 1
Somali Nationalists Claim Military Successes R 1
[Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Fronts]

TANZANIA

Nyerere, Others Greet Hungary's Losonczi on Arrival R 2
Government Paper Lauds Army's Political Role R 2

UGANDA

Interim Parliament Elects New Chairman R 3
Muwanga Makes UPC Election Pledges R 3

BRIEFS

Food Aid for Ethiopia R 3

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

TUC Concerned With 'Plight' of Workers in Nigeria T 1

GUINEA

President Sekou Toure Departs for Visit to Morocco T 1

NIGERIA

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for Visit to Morocco T 1

TOGO

Muslim Delegation Departs for Conference in USSR T 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister Objects to SWAPO Conference in UNESCO U 1
Johannesburg Views Increased Trade With Africa, Radicalism U 1

AGENDA OF ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL'S TUNIS MEETING REPORTED

LD171215 Riyad- AR-RIYAD in Arabic 11 Sep 80 pp 1, 15

[AR-RIYAD bureau report: "Arab League Council To Discuss Cutting Off Postal Relations With Egypt"]

[Text] Tunis--The 74th Arab League Council ordinary session will open in the Tunisian capital on Tuesday. The council will discuss several political, economic, administrative and legal issues as well as other topics related to the Arab League affairs.

AR-RIYAD has learned that the political topics on the council's agenda include discussing the proposed establishment of new Arab League offices abroad, the problem of Somali refugees, and the Arab-European dialogue. The conferees will also be called upon to discuss a request for aid by the UN Relief and Work Agency [UNRWA] for Palestinian refugees and drawing up a provisional agenda for the General Assembly's 35th session.

In the economic field the council is expected to look into cutting off postal relations with Egypt and into means to ensure resistance to the normalization of relations between Egypt and the Israeli enemy in the field of aviation. The council will also discuss joint Arab projects provided for in the Baghdad summit resolutions and a project to create a specialized and independent body for nuclear energy.

The council's financial and administrative agenda includes discussion of the Arab League general secretariat budget for 1981, the election of members of the administrative court, and study of a request for endorsement of the agreement on the league's headquarters.

'ARAFAT MEETS BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

NC171205 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar has received the British Parliamentary delegation representing the Labour and Conservative Parties. The discussions dealt with developments in the Palestine question.

Brother Abu 'Ammar outlined the Zionist military escalation against southern Lebanon and the continued Zionist terrorism against our people within the occupied territory. Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed the just rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of repatriation and self-determination and the establishment of their independent Palestinian state, as affirmed in the international resolutions.

Brother commander Abu 'Ammar answered several questions posed by the British Parliamentary delegation on various aspects of the Palestine question. The delegation expressed good feelings toward the Palestine question.

HAWATIMAH EXPECTS LARGE-SCALE ISRAELI OFFENSIVE

LD121517 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 4 Sep 80 p 5

[APS report: "Mr Hawatimah in Algiers: 'The World's Arab Region Has Witnessed a Series of Plots'"]

[Text] Algiers--Democratic People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah stated yesterday on arrival in Algiers that he will have "talks with President Chadli Bendjedid and Algerian officials on bilateral relations and a joint struggle within the framework of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front."

Hawatimah placed his visit within the framework of the fraternal relations which exist between the Palestinian and Algerian revolutions. He recalled that the aim of this struggle is to defeat the Camp David accords and the autonomy plan, whose objective is to liquidate the Palestinian question, "especially since the Arab region has witnessed a series of events and plots aimed at encircling the revolution and attacking it both in southern Lebanon and in occupied Palestine."

Nayif Hawatimah added that these maneuvers are part of an imperialist plan soon to be implemented, once the American presidential election is over.

Hawatimah also stated that the barbaric acts which Israel has been committing in south Lebanon are essentially a result of the support which it receives from imperialism and of the defeatism of reactionary Arab regimes.

Referring to the European initiative seeking a solution to the Middle East conflict, Hawatimah stated that West European countries are not seeking a peaceful solution to Middle East problems but are trying to improve on the Camp David accords, especially as far as the Palestinians are concerned.

These countries, Hawatimah pursued, have realized that opposition to the American solutions has grown and is threatening the supreme interests of the oil, economic and political strategy. This is why, Hawatimah explained, these countries have taken action in accordance with common strategic interests with a view to extricating the Camp David accords from the blind alley in which they have found themselves.

Hawatimah forcefully reasserted the Palestinian revolution's rejection of any attempt at either dividing the occupied territories or creating a federal state. "The Palestinian people," Hawatimah stated, "will continue their struggle until an independent state of their own is created."

Referring to recent events in the Arab region, Hawatimah stated that he expects Israel to start in the coming weeks a large-scale military and political offensive with American imperialism's support.

"This is why," Hawatimah added, "we must coordinate our plans and our activities in order to be able to face up to the situation and put a stop to Zionist genocidal acts."

"This will be achieved," Hawatimah concluded, "by strengthening the Palestinian revolution, the popular masses in southern Lebanon and Syria's defense potential. It will be necessary to seek to ensure that during the coming summit Arab states reject the West European plans and boycott imperialism and reactionary regimes."

COMMENTARY RESTATES PLO POSITION ON EUROPEAN INITIATIVE

NC172035 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1635 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A statement issued by the EEC foreign ministers following their meeting in Brussels 2 days ago affirmed that the EEC supported the Palestinians' rights and that it would continue what was described as the peace initiative in the Middle East.

The EEC ministerial council heard a detailed report on the Middle East situation by Gaston Thorn, the current EEC chairman, in light of his recent tour of the area. Reports say that Thorn did not make specific recommendations, that the ministers decided to continue the separate dialogue with some Arab states, and that they will hold another meeting in New York to decide on any other measure.

There is nothing new in this position, and nothing new had been expected to come out, especially since the U.S. administration has drawn a Mideast red line for the EEC over which it cannot step. As was announced once by Brzezinski, confirmed by U.S. Secretary of State Muskie and stated by many West European officials, the U.S. red line permits the European states, separately or collectively, to make statements on the Middle East crisis without the matter developing into political initiatives that could hinder or disrupt the Camp David process. This was why the EEC statement was within the U.S.' red line. It showed that no progress has been made, and that perhaps there will be further statements and new tours by Thorn or others interested in the European initiative.

It would be useful here to reaffirm the clear PLO position on the European initiative, a position based on the following principles:

1. The PLO fully understands the limits of the European position and the extent of Europe's ability to offer political initiatives on the Middle East problem and the Palestinian issue.

2. On the basis of this understanding, the PLO does not pin much hope on the European initiative, but this does not mean giving up the Palestinians' constant initiative to move on the European level to win greater popular support and as much official support as possible for the Palestinians just rights, which the Europeans have increasingly begun to understand.

3. Our dialogues with the European states on the official or popular levels are governed by a red line that we have carefully drawn for ourselves, a line whose limits are the interim and strategic principles and aims--which cannot be abandoned or compromised--of our national struggle.

When the Europeans issued the Venice statement, we said that it was insufficient and unacceptable because we wanted the Europeans to begin with full recognition of the PLO and its just conditions for peace in the area, which are the same conditions approved by the United Nations and are summed up in the right of return, the right of self-determination, and the right to establish an independent Palestinian state on national soil. Until the Europeans become convinced that this is the key to peace and war in the area, we shall continue to work energetically in Europe based on the strength of our position. This is our attitude to the European initiative--an unambiguous attitude. It is the same attitude that we declare to the whole world--whether we are addressing Europe or any other international body.

PLO ENVOYS MEET IRAQI, IRANIAN OFFICIALS

NC180833 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Yesterday, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr received a letter from Brother Abu 'Ammar. The letter, which was conveyed by Fatah Central Committee members Brothers Abu al-Walid and Hani al-Hasan, pertains to the recent developments in the area and the prevailing military situation on the Iranian-Iraqi broders. In Baghdad, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn received the PLO representative in Iraq, Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, and gave him an oral message from Brother Abu 'Ammar pertaining to the prevailing military situation on the Iraqi-Iranian borders and the developments of the situation in the area.

BAHRAIN

IRAQI ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO AMIR, DEPARTS

JN171214 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1110 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Manama, 17 Sep (GNA)--This morning Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received Hikmat Ibrahim, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and the Iraqi president's envoy, who delivered a message from President Saddam Husayn to Shaykh Al Khalifah. Following the meeting, Hikmat Ibrahim told the GULF NEWS AGENCY that the message explains and reviews events in the area and presents viewpoints on these subjects.

The Iraqi envoy added that the two countries' viewpoints and analyses are always identical. He explained that the purpose of his visit is to strengthen relations and contacts and to become acquainted with events in the region and the Arab area.

Hikmat Ibrahim left Manama at noon today following a short visit to Bahrain, as part of a tour of several countries in the region.

KUWAIT

KUNA CITES U.S. SOURCES ON IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

LD171228 Kuwait KUNA in English 1141 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Sep (KUNA)--The U.S. will intervene to support Iran against any serious military threat by Iraq, a Kuwaiti newspaper quoted an American official, whom it did not name, as saying.

AL-ANBA' quoted what it described a "senior" U.S. official as saying that "the U.S. is not expected to stand by with hands folded in case of any Iraqi military attack against Iran".

Meanwhile, the U.S. Government has not yet issued any official comment on the military clashes between Iraq and Iran which have been taking place for the past two weeks.

"The U.S. will send action forces to Iran", the official said when asked it the U.S. intends to send military forces to this Moslem country despite the present low ebb in their relations over Iran's holding of 52 American hostages for more than 10 months. The forces which will be dispatched to Iran will be local forces, affiliated to countries in the Middle East region, the American official said without naming any of those countries.

QATAR

IRAQI PRESIDENT'S ENVOY ARRIVES FROM BAHRAIN

JN171217 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Doha, 17 Sep (GNA)--Hikmat Ibrahim al-'Azzawi, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and President Saddam Husayn's envoy, arrived in Doha from Bahrain this morning on a visit to Qatar, during which he will deliver a message to Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on the area's situation. Upon his arrival the Iraqi envoy stated that his mission comes within the framework of Iraq's tradition of always informing its Arab brothers of major developments in the area.

He said that he had paid a similar visit to Bahrain, to exchange viewpoints on issues of interest to the area, and that the talks were positive and viewpoints were identical.

SAUDI ARABIA

IRAQI ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE, DEPARTS

LD171654 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1555 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] At-Ta'if, 17 Sep (SPA)--Sa'dun Ghaydan, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and deputy prime minister, left At-Ta'if this evening at the end of a short visit to the Kingdom which lasted several hours, during which he conveyed a message to the crown prince and regent, His Royal Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, from his excellency the Iraqi president, Saddam Husayn.

He was seen off by Shaykh 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Abd al-Wasi, minister of pilgrimage affairs and awqaf; Shaykh Salih as-Salim, governor of At-Ta'if; and Nazim 'Abd al-Karim, Iraqi charge d'affaires in Jidda.

UAE

TEXT OF JOINT UAE-SENEGALESE STATEMENT

GF171248 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text of UAE-Senegalese joint statement released 17 September 1980 on visit of Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor to the UAE from 15 to 17 September 1980]

[Text] At the invitation of His Highness UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, His Excellency Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor and the delegation accompanying him paid a visit to the UAE from 15 to 17 September 1980. The distinguished guest was accorded an official and popular welcome that expressed the love and appreciation harbored by the UAE president, people and government toward the Sengalese Republic, its leader and people.

Official talks were held between the two sides in an atmosphere of brotherhood, understanding and frankness on relations between the two friendly countries, African and Arab affairs, and international issues of common interest.

The Senegalese delegation was led by President Leopold-Sedar Senghor. Taking part in the talks were Adrien Senghor, minister of state for equipment; Moustapha Niasse; minister of foreign affairs; and Moustapha Cisse, nonresident Senegalese ambassador to the UAE and special adviser to the Senegalese president.

The UAE delegation was led by Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. Taking part in the talks on the UAE side were Chief of the President's Office Surur ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan; Minister of Health Hamad al-Madfah; Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarawan and Director General of the Abu Dhabi Economic Development Fund Nasir Nuways.

The two leaders reviewed bilateral relations and expressed their satisfaction at the spirit of brotherhood and fruitful cooperation which characterizes them. They affirmed their concern with developing and strengthening their economic cooperation.

The two leaders expressed their full support for African liberation movements. They stressed their commitment to assist African countries in their struggle to free themselves of imperialist domination and to support the peoples of the world in their struggle for independence and sovereignty.

Reviewing Middle East developments, the two leaders agreed that the signing of the Camp David accords by Egypt and Israel has had negative results that have led to increased tension in the Middle East. The two leaders agreed on the need for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the safeguarding of the Palestinian Arab people's rights to regain their homeland and to self-determination. They condemned Israel's persistent aggression against the Arab countries and its expansionist policy. They affirmed their denunciation of Israel's action in declaring Jerusalem its united capital.

With regard to Arab-African relations, the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the spirit of brotherhood that characterizes these relations. They agreed on the need to strengthen these relations in all fields.

With regard to relations among members of the Islamic Conference Organization, the two sides stressed the need to support this organization and to develop cooperation among its members so as to further the Islamic world's goals and progress.

The two leaders expressed their belief in the principles of nonalignment and in the importance of the role played by nonaligned states. They agreed on the need to safeguard their unity and cohesion.

The two sides agreed on the need to continue their total cooperation with other developing countries in order to establish a new world economic order that achieves equality and justice between advanced and developing countries.

His Excellency Leopold-Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal, invited His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, to visit Senegal. His Highness gratefully accepted the invitation. The date will be fixed later.

Senghor Cable

GF171330 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received a thank you cable from Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor after his departure this morning at the end of his visit to the UAE. The text of the cable follows:

His Highness Brother Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayya: It pleases me and the delegation accompanying me, while departing the UAE, to extend to you personally and to the UAE people my sincere and warm appreciation for the hospitality and friendly reception we received during our stay in the UAE. This visit will indeed deepen the relations and friendship between our two countries and nations. It also gave us a chance to see the various achievements reached under the banner of your wise leadership. We wish you health and the UAE people advancement and prosperity.

TRADE BOOM WITH IRAN REPORTEDLY DECLINING

GF161245 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS in English 15 Sep 80 p 1

[By Maruf Khwaja]

[Text] Dubayy, Sep 14--The trade boom with Iran is showing signs of turning into a bust.

But the arrest of the rising graph line in the re-exports chart is not entirely due to the imminence, felt in some circles, of an agreement on the American hostages issue and the consequential lifting of the U.S.-led trade embargo against that country.

Trade sources in Dubbay say the export bandwagon has been slowed down considerably under the weight of a mountain of debts run up by Iranian merchants buying whatever they can get their hands on in this free market. The situation, in short, is that a large quantity of goods bought here and "unofficially exported" by Iranian merchants to their country has not been paid for.

And since many of those who have been selling to the Iranians "on the slate" have themselves been takiag the goods on credit from the major business houses, the debts have been passed on, turning the creditors into debtors.

The unpaid debts, informed trade sources say, have resulted in a sharp drop in re-exports to Iran, both official and unofficial, during the past few weeks. In certain categories, the extent of the fall is estimated at about 50 per cent.

While most merchants in Dubayy, local or expatriate, have long been accustomed to the vicissitudes of fluctuating trade winds, there have been casualties among those who sought to climb a fast-rolling bandwagon. A case in point is that of a Dubayy Indian trader whose electronics business has been brought to bankruptcy, allegedly by his Iranian debtors. Four local outlets of "Lucky Corner," which unfortunately could not live up to its name, have had to be padlocked to secure assets because the owner, apparently feeling no way out of his predicament, unable to recover his Iranian debts and with local business houses knocking hard on his door, has gone into hiding. His creditors, some of them major Dubayy business houses, are trying to locate him.

While this particular case has passed through the "Iranian connection" into criminal files, trade sources say there are others who are even now teetering dangerously on the edge, and unless they find ways of recovering their Iranian debts more bankruptcies could follow. Hence a substantial increase during the past couple of weeks in the traffic of businessmen, especially Dubayy and Sharjah traders, on the UAE-Iranian route. One story going around is that the fellow hoping to return with his million is considered lucky to be back with a hundred thousand.

Informed trade sources say the situation which they saw coming several months ago was actually brought to a head when Iranian authorities moved to halt "unofficial imports" into the country. The dhows that were recently reported to have returned to Dubayy because of "congestion in Iranian ports" had actually been turned back by Iranian authorities who were enforcing a policy calling for all imports to be channelled through the official route, i.e. import under letters of credit, discharge at ports and payment of customs duty.

The functional difference between the unofficial and official method was simply this: an Iranian trader bought foreign exchange in the open market (usually at twice the official rate), travelled across the gulf, paid for his purchases which were then taken to Iran by dhow or launch. This way he managed to avoid payment of 80 percent Iranian customs duty but at the cost of buying foreign exchange at very high prices.

The official importer, on the other hand, obtained his goods by opening a letter of credit with a Dubayy house. While this enabled him to avail of a more favourable exchange rate and made him, because of the bank connection, a reliable party to deal with, the levy of customs duty at 80 percent brought him at par with the "unofficial importer."

The Iranian crackdown on "unofficial imports"--to which is ascribed the decline in real re-exports from Dubayy--has been accompanied by a ban on certain items. For exampe, video cassette recorders, television sets and VCR cassettes may no longer be taken into Iran.

The question then harks back to the matter of bad debts which are traceable partly to purchases on credit made by Iranian merchants visiting Dubayy and partly to the consignment of goods there "on blind trust" by less sophisticated traders. The losses, estimated by informed trade sources, this month of about 20 million dirhams, are not wholly confined to the electronic trade. Some "get-rich-quick"-type dealers have also burnt their fingers.

IRAQI ENVOY ARRIVES 17 SEP WITH HUSAYN MESSAGE

GF171355 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Tahir at-Tawfiq, Iraqi Revolution Command member and industry and minerals minister, arrived in the UAE today from Kuwait with a written message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The Iraqi president's envoy said that the message deals with the current situation between Iraq and Iran. His visit to the UAE, which will last for a few hours, is part of his tour of some Arab Gulf countries.

COLUMNIST SAYS U.S. 'FOOTSTEPS' APPROACHING GULF

GF161235 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 14 Sep 80 p 3

[From the "Hot Points" column: "U.S. Footsteps Are Approaching"--by 'Adli Barsum]

[Excerpts] With the recent military coup in Turkey, U.S. footsteps are coming closer and closer to the gulf and Arab countries. The United States is not satisfied with its bases, military facilities and naval forces in Oman, Somalia, Kenya, Diego Garcia, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean or with what can be hidden near the gulf or inside it under other names.

The United States was bound to complete the military ring around the gulf and fill the vacuum in the north. It is coming closer so it can plan on being able to act more effectively and react quickly to sudden surprises. By completing the military ring, the United States is interested in three things: The first is Iran. This is the immediate objective. The United States tried the Tabas operation and failed. It is true that it did not fail as a result of direct confrontation with the Iranian people or armed forces but as a result of a sandstorm and defective aircraft. This failure has prompted Washington to use positions nearer Iran and far from its deserts and surprises as a springboard for its attack.

The second matter regarding the importance of the coup in Turkey from the U.S. view is that it should come a few days after the proclamation of the Syrian-Libyan merger. The United States fears any Arab union even in its infancy and even if it is shrouded with reservations at first. This is because the United States knows--and perhaps sometimes more than the Arabs themselves--that any Arab unity is a unity of struggle opposed to imperialist influence in the area and based on the liberation of occupied Palestine.

No Arab should separate the proclamation of this union from the military coup in a country neighboring Syria--one of the parties to the union. Although the coup does not constitute a direct threat, it seeks at least to declare a continual warning to Arab nationalist forces that support the cause of unity. In simple political jargon, it is "a jamming attempt" and a reminder that the United States is close, very close.

Before we discuss the third matter regarding the coup in Turkey, we should like to ask: Was not Washington satisfied with Turkey's supportive stand under a civilian rule? The answer is: Above all, Turkey's membership in NATO means that there is a close relationship between it and Washington. This is because United States knows how to use military alliances in tying others to its international policies.

However, Turkey has recently witnessed political trends opposed to its ties with the United States--nationalist and religious trends. Its struggle against military bases and the policy of foreign pacts escalated and spread to include a clear stand against Israel and a demand for severing relations with it.

When patriotic forces in a country that toes the U.S. line express their opinions, Washington immediately begins to express its opinions even more forcefully. Often this takes the form of moving the most reactionary forces toward positions of power. These forces are also bound to be the most ruthless. Then a military coup takes place and ends the possibility of expressing an opinion.

In a climate where ruthlessness, suppression and intimidation of the masses--by they nationalist or liberal-religious--prevails, Washington can make better use of suppression. Here we recall the 20 bases provided for in the secret agreement between the United States and Turkey. They were to be used only for military purposes in the gulf area. This military purpose is nothing other than the Iranian revolution and gulf countries that refuse to be subservient to any foreign power. Their only enemy is he who is seeking to plunder their national wealth and compel them to join spheres of influence.

PDRY

ENVOY LEAVES FOR MEETINGS WITH E. EUROPEAN LEADERS

LD142042 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Ilah, member of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, left Aden this afternoon for Czechoslovakia with a letter from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad; secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State. The letter is connected with the situation in the region and with bilateral relations.

It has been learned that Brother Amad 'Abd al-Ilah will be making similar visits to the Socialist Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Bulgaria where he will deliver messages from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

GHURBAL TO CONVEY PLAN WHICH AMENDS U.S. MEMORANDUM

NC180813 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Tomorrow, Friday, Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Dr Ashraf Ghurbal will convey the complete Egyptian plan which answers the U.S. memorandum of understanding presented by U.S. Envoy Sol Linowitz 2 weeks ago to Cairo and Tel Aviv.

The advisers of the Egyptian and American sides will hold meetings at the ambassadorial level, along with directors of the concerned departments, in New York on Saturday and Sunday in order to thoroughly prepare for Monday's meeting with Ambassador Linowitz. This meeting will take place within the framework of the negotiations between the two countries to establish full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

The Egyptian plan contains important amendments rectifying points omitted in the U.S. memorandum of understanding in a manner that brings the plan back to the original Camp David formula. Foremost among these amendments are stipulations affirming the Arab character of East Jerusalem and its role as part of the West Bank as well as explanations concerning the security arrangements and making them available to the Palestinian people--points that have been omitted in the U.S. plan. The amendments also fix and explain the powers of the Palestinian authority, whereby they would not be administrative or formal. The amendments also stipulate that Arab Jerusalem is an electoral district and affirm the unity of the Palestinian soil, which includes East Jerusalem, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

GHALI PROTESTS CUBA'S ATTEMPTS IN NONALIGNED GROUP

NC180845 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 18 Sep (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has sent a note of protest to Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Malmierca, in his capacity as chairman of the nonaligned group during this session, objecting to the attempts by Cuba to convene the nonaligned coordiantion bureau for the purpose of considering the suspension of Eghpt's membership in the group--in implementation of the so-called resolution of the Havana 1979 conference.

Reporting this today, AL-AHRAM says that Egypt regards the Havana resolution null and illegal. Moreover, Egypt's membership in the nonaligned movement cannot be a subject for discussion.

AL-AHRAM says that Dr Butrus Ghali has met with President Mobutu of Zaire, who is currently visiting the United States, in order to convey to him an oral message from President Anwar as-Sadat expressing the president's concern over the relations between Zaire and Egypt.

The paper says that President Mobutu has affirmed his support of the Egyptian move for peace. Dr Ghali has also acquainted President Mobutu with Cuba's maneuvers to suspend Egypt's membership in the nonlined movement.

PAPER SCORES LIBYAN, IRAQI IGNORANCE OF ARAB ISSUES

LD161055 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 1 Sep 80 pp 10-11

[Jamal Salim article: "Steadfastness and Confrontation--Iraqi Style"]

[Excerpts] In recent weeks, newspapers and news agencies have carried a number of Arab statements that make no sense other than to indicate great ignorance of the Arab issue, its atmosphere and the international circumstances in which it is moving.

One such statement enamated from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and was published in the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR. In it he said that Christian Arabs must adopt Islam because it is unnatural for one to be an Arab and a Christian at the same time. He said that Islam is the religion of the Arab nation.

This claim only serves to prove great ignorance of the facts of things and is self-contradictory. If Islam is the religion of the Arab nation, what, then, is the religion of the Iranian nation and what is the religion of the African nation in countries like Somalia, Nigeria, Chad and other countries?

Religion is not linked with any specific nationality. There are various, different nationalities in the world which adopt Islam. There are Muslim Chinese, Russians, Europeans and Africians.

Al-Qadhdhafi's call specifically serves the advocates of separation in Lebanon who seek the establishment of a Maronite state. It also bolsters the demands of the fanatical religious groups in any country to divide and fragmentize that country.

This call is against Arab nationalism and against the Arabs and does not in any way serve their interests.

Another such statement that was reiterated in recent weeks and that proved ignorance of the issue was made by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn who tried to reply to the Knesset's decision which makes Jerusalem the undivided capital of Israel. He said that what would stop Israel within its limits would be to bomb Tel Aviv.

Israel has been in existence since 1948. Yet Iraq has not hit it with one bomb and it is unable to do so now especially because it is embroiled in an undeclared war with the Kurds in the north and with Iran in the east.

What does Saddam Husayn mean by his statement? Can he really dispatch a number of his planes to bomb Tel Aviv in order to force it to repeal its decision to annex Jerusalem?

In actual fact, Saddam Husayn does not want to bomb Israel's capital. What he wants is to strike his Ba'thist partner--Damascus. How can Saddam Husayn achieve this objective? Rather, how can he strike Damascus directly or through someone else?

Naturally, he wants to change conditions in Syria to his advantage and to engineer a coup that will give him power and enable him to spread his party's wings over Syria. How can he achieve this objective?

This objective and the plan charted for it are revealed by two visits. The first was the visit to Baghdad by King Husayn of Jordan. The second was Saddam Husayn's visit to At-Ta'if. The two visits complement each other.

During the first visit, which took place in June 1980, Saddam Husayn and the Jordanian king agreed on maintaining pressure on Syria in two ways: The first is by embracing the Muslim brotherhood groups which have escaped from Syrian terror and by opening gaps on the borders and giving these groups the necessary political and propaganda cover. The second way is by training the members of the Ad-Da'wah al-Islamiyah [the Islamic call] party, which is banned in Iraq, to carry out acts of sabotage in Syria.

For this purpose, Saddam Husayn has allocated the proceeds from 10 oilwells in Ar-Rumaylah oilfield, which is called Al-Husayn oilfield, to be spent on this objective under the guise of bolstering "steadfastness and confrontation."

The second visit--Saddam Husayn's visit to At-Ta'if and his meeting with King Khalid--was the first visit undertaken by an Iraqi president to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom since monarchy was abolished in Iraq in 1958. The Iraqi authorities did not give any information on the purpose of the visit other than to say that it was in response to an invitation from King Khalid.

However, according to information available in the Iraqi capital, we can emphasize that the discussions between Saddam Husayn and King Khalid dealt with the following subjects:

1. The confrontation of the perils of the Iranian revolution with a joint plan after Iraq had sensed Saudi Arabia's reluctance to antagonize the Iranians.

2. The possibility of providing Iraqi protection to the gulf states when they are subjected to any danger resulting from the expansion of the Iranian revolution to these states.

3. The combatting of the increasing Soviet influence in Syria by bolstering the groups opposed to Al-'Asad's regime and by putting the Syrian forces in Lebanon in an awkward position in such a way that would give Iraq the opportunity to act in Syria.

Regarding this last point, Saddam Husayn is efficiently employing his conspiratorial skill: The provoking of the Syrian forces in Lebanon would stir up Israel, resulting in a clash between the two. This would exhaust the Syrian forces in Lebanon and, consequently, the Syrian forces themselves.

This plan has the blessing of the United States, which will be one of the principal beneficiaries when the plan is implemented. The implementation of this plan would result in weakening the Soviet influence without Washington having to dirty its hands and would guarantee the establishment of a strong barrier against the Iranian revolution in the gulf area.

This plan is confirmed by the following facts:

1--From January to August 1980, Iraq received Henry Kissinger at least 4 times.

2--The idea going round in Kissinger's mind has the implementation of a joint plan to train Iranians who are opposed to Khomeyni.

3--It has been decided to open a secret camp in Khanaqin area to train Iranians under the superivison of Iranian, American and Iraqi officers who have one thing in common: Hostility to Khomeyni's revolution.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 17 SEP

JN171917 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1607 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Speech by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to an extraordinary session of the Iraqi National Assembly held in Baghdad on 17 September 1980--live]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Brother members of the National Assembly: In accordance with a decision made by the Revolution Command Council [RCC], we have called you to this extraordinary session to acquaint you with crucial issues concerning the homeland and the nation. We have done this out of the belief of the party and the revolution in your effective role in expressing the national will and defending the people's rights and the homeland's sovereignty and also out of our desire to stress the democratic spirit, which is a basic pillar of our national experiment and a true expression of the firm relationship between the masses and the leadership of the party and the revolution and the leading national institutions.

Brothers, our national and pan-Arab issues and problems cannot be separated from our national and pan-Arab history, both past and present. We must study our history and learn basic lessons from it so as to understand current basic facts.

Throughout the past, imperialism used all the means in its power to weaken and dominate the Arab nation and exploit its lands and resources. The gravest thing done to the Arab nation by British and French colonialism, U.S. imperialism and all the imperialist forces of our present time was to establish the Zionist entity under known historical circumstances so as to divide and weaken the Arab nation, to exploit it and dominate it.

After establishing itself on the occupied Palestinian territory, the Zionist entity developed its own interests, designs and policies, which agree to a large extent with the interests, designs and policies of imperialism. Since its establishment, the Zionist entity has been protected not only by world imperialism but also by world Zionism, which is present in many countries of the world and enjoys influence and power. World Zionism supports this entity and provides it with the means to continue its aggressive and expanionist policy against the Arab nation.

The Zionist entity is a frontier post not only for imperialism but also for racist world Zionism and its designs and aggressive and expansionist interests in this vital part of the world. The Zionist entity has performed its task during the past 30 years in dividing the Arab homeland and underminding the Arab nation's ability to make progress. This Zionist entity has also seized every opportunity to commit aggression against and to expand on Arab territory.

However, the conscious Arab vanguard, which has been closely and carefully following the plans of world Zionism and fighting them, now realizes that the imperialist and Zionist forces are no longer satisfied with the Arab division they caused at the turn of this century. They now want to further divide the Arab countries so that no Arab country or two united Arab countries, supporting each other and standing on the common border with the Zionist entity, will pose a threat to this entity and its expanionist designs on the Arab homeland. Iraq was one of the main targets of this imperialist-Zionist plan.

Thus, Iraq was chosen for reasons related to its geographical position and for other political, economic and historical reasons, as well as because of the nature of its militant people and the role they have chosen throughout history in defending the Arab nation's integrity and sovereignty. Iraq was chosen because of its people's ability to rise and proceed forward once this people own the basic necessities.

Colonialism and Zionism attempted to divide Iraq by instigating contradictions between the domestic national characteristics and its pan-Arab commitments. They tried to start isolationist regional divisions at various times in our modern history. They also tried to create a split between the commitments of its people toward their various sectors and religions and their commitment toward the homeland and the nation.

Iraq, brothers, was placed on the table of partition before the revolution of 17 July 1968. The colonialist and world Zionist forces employed every mean method with the aim of dividing Iraq into small and despised states. If such states had ever been established, they would have failed to defend and preserve liberty, independence and honor and would have prevented Iraq from participating, seriously and effectively, in defending the nation, preserving its integrity, restoring its rights and contributing to its humanitarian mission. Such states would have prevented Iraq from struggling against the Zionist entity and its extensions and against the colonialist forces that stand behind it and support it.

Although we realize that the Iraqi people existed before the July revolution and had boldly struggled aginst all manner of colonialist and Zionist plots and designs, yet the historical truth remains that were it not for the July revolution and its great success in preserving national unity and for its accomplishments on the level of national construction in the various basic fields, Iraq would have been easily divided due to the conditions that prevailed before the revolution. Before the revolution, Iraq was suffering from weakness, fragmentation and violatiolns by colonialist and Zionist networks.

Within the framework of this plan, the Zionist and colonialist forces tried before the revolution, and particularly after the revolution, to supply the reactionary and agent leadership in the north of the homeland with large quantities of modern weapons and unlimited financial support. Thus, this leadership became a permanent threat, jeopardizing Iraq's unity and future as well as its national and pan-Arab leadership at that time.

Iran, supported by U.S. imperialism and world Zionism, used to directly support and back the agent leadership. According to the plan, these parties employed all their military, financial, political and informational capabilities, as well as their sophisticated intelligence organizations.

Iraq, depending on its innocent sons from the various communities, religions and nationalities, waged a fierce struggle aginst this agent clique and against all those standing behind it. The Iraqi Army fought bravely in the battle in order to defend Iraq's honor, the homeland's unity, the Arab nation's glories and mission. The Iraqi Army made great sacrifices and presented glorious examples in steadfastness and bravery. Our people also made great sacrifices in the battle which lasted for 12 months, between March 1974 and March 1975. In this battle, the Iraqi Army lost more than 16,000 casualties between martyred and wounded. The total losses of the people and the army amounted to more than 60,000 between martyred and wounded.

Despite our army's valor in fighting the agents and the Zionists, the Americans and the Iranian authorities which supported them, and despite the high morale our army enjoyed, it was not possible to ignore the material and objective requisites of the battle. These requisites are sometimes important and decisive in determining political and military results. Our major problem in our battle against the agent mutiny was how to ensure the continued supply of arms and equipment to the battlefields in a manner equal at least to the unlimited arms, ammunition and equipment which the Iranian regime placed at the disposal of the apostate agent clique, in lieu of U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

The military situation reached a serious stage at that time. The Iranian regime used the most modern and effective weapons in confronting our valiant forces. The Iranian forces participated directly in fighting against our forces several times. They carried out maneuvers and moves and concentrated their troops all along our eastern border in order to preoccupy our army on several fronts and back the military position of the agent clique. The purpose of all this was to defeat our valiant army or to keep it from confronting the suspect mutiny by depleting or exhausting its materiel, thus facilitating the implementation of the imperialist-Zionist plot to fragment Iraq, weaken it and end its national and pan-Arab role.

The situation became grave indeed when our basic ammunition and equipment were seriously depleted, particularly the decisive and most effective weapons. Ammunition for heavy artillery was almost exhausted. The air force had only three heavy bombs left.

Brothers, in today's world, the sale of arms, particularly sophisticated arms, is not governed by purely trade considerations. It is often governed by the strategy and political considerations of the source country.

Our army depends primarily upon the Soviet Union for its armament. Over the past years, the Soviet Union has given us sophisticated weapons. However, this was a fact at that time and during our struggle and fight against the apostate agent clique in the north. By revealing this historical fact, we do not seek to blame anybody or find pretexts. We only want to clarify a historical fact and place responsibility in its right perspective.

At that time, we concealed the fact of the grave shortage in our war materiel. We confined this information to an extremely limited scale within the leadership so that the enemy would not find out about this secret and continue their plots and aggressions, and so that our forces' morale would not wane and they would continue to fight bravely and honorably with other available weapons. However, this fact had an important impact on our political decision regarding the conflict between us and Iran.

This is one side of the example. The other side of the example, brothers, was the circumstances of the battle which Iraq fought during the October 1973 war against the Zionist enemy. The war against the Zionist enemy broke out without Iraq's knowledge and without giving it the time to prepare its armed forces. In harmony with its stand and pan-Arab responsibilities, Iraq had to participate in this battle, irrespective of the motives of those who planned it and irrespective of the nature of Iraq's relations with the regimes which participated in this war. At that time, the Iraqi forces stood en masse on the eastern front as a precaution against an Iranian aggression on the national soil. In order to provide suitable circumstances for the Iraqi forces' participation in the battle aginst the Zionist enemy, the RCC issued a statement on 7 October 1973 in which it declared Iraq's readiness to settle the problems with Iran through peaceful means.

Iraq then sent its combat forces to Syria. These forces had the honor of effectively contributing to protecting Damascus from falling and of stopping the Zionist invasion of Syrian territory.

The issuance of this statement actually meant Iraq's readiness to look into Iran's demands in the Shatt al-'Arab. In 1975, President Boumedienne, may God have mercy on him, contacted Iraq and Iran and proposed direct negotiations between them in Algiers on the disputed matters. We agreed to this initiative.

We considered it a good opportunity to save the security and national unity of Iraq as well as the security of the valiant Iraqi Army. Thus, the party and government leadership made a decision to negotiate with Iran on the basis that the Thalweg line would be the border line in Shatt al-'Arab. In exchange, Iran would return the Iraqi territories it retained under previous administrations contrary to the 1913 Constantinople protocol, including the areas of Zayn al-Qaws and Sayf Sa'd liberated by our forces a few days ago, and would also refrain from giving military aid and any other kind of aid to the mercenary renegade gang in the northern part of the homeland.

Negotiations were held with Iran on this basis and the 6 March 1975 agreement was signed. It was a big event at the time. As soon as the agreement was proclaimed, the forces of the mercenary mutiny collapsed and the mutineers surrendered. The weapons seized by the Iraqi Army amounted to 50,000 pieces, not counting the many other Iranian weapons which were withdrawn during the 2-week respite given them. Even after the end of the 2-weeks, the Iranians had to leave behind large quantities of arms and equipment, which were seized by our brave army.

Brothers, the March 1975 agreement was a courageous and serious decision. It was a national and pan-Arab decision. Courage is not only expressed by the skillful use of the rifle and sword on the frontline with the enemy and in attack or defense, but also by the ability of the leadership to make a courageous decision in defense of the people and the nation to safeguard sovereignty when the rifle and sword alone cannot achieve the objective.

The decision, made under those circumstances, saved Iraq from real dangers, which were threatening its unity, security and future. That decision enabled our people to continue with their revolution and the process of reconstruction and development and so attain a high level of strength, progress and prosperity, preserving the dignity and sovereignty of the Iraqis and enabling strong Iraq to serve the Arab nation and its great mission.

The decision was not a surrender to a bitter reality--although the reality was bitter and grave--but was an understanding of the reality through sensible and balanced thinking, which took all circumstances and capabilities into consideration. The March agreement was the result of circumstances. Our people understood it and considered it, under the circumstances, a great victory. They welcomed it with great rejoicing.

Although our army was courageously fighting the renegades and was not aware of the facts we mentioned earlier--that is, the shortage in vital ammunition--and was dealing punishing blows to the traitor renegades, it, too, welcomed the agreement with great joy because it understood the significance of that agreement to the homeland's unity and future. It appreciated the objective reasons for concluding the agreement.

Brothers, after the signing of the March agreement, many negotiations and contacts were held to implement its provisions, especially those on the demarcation of the borders, the setting up of border markers and other matters. The three major protocols attached to the agreement were signed. These were: the protocol on determining the river borders, the protocol on redemarcating the land borders and the protocol on border security.

The Iranian side benefitted from the protocol on determining the river borders in Shatt al-'Arab. But more time was needed to apply the protocol on the land borders. It was as if this was normal. The handing over of the land was disrupted by the circumstances resulting from the overthrow of the former Iranian regime in 1978 and 1979.

The new Iranian authorities came. However, our lands remained under the control of the other side. We realized that the new regime needed time to carry out its obligations under the agreement. However, the group ruling Iran showed hostility toward us right from the first day. It violated the relations of good neighborliness. We began hearing continuous statements from them that they were not bound by the March agreement.

The ruling group in Iran violated a basic provision in the agreement when it recalled the leader of the mercenary mutiny from the United States. Agent Barzani and some of his sons were getting ready to return to Iran to resume their aggressive activities against Iraq. But Barzani died among his American benefactors. His sons and the heads of the mercenary mutiny returned to Iran to use it as a springboard to threaten Iraq's unity and national security with the support of the ruling authorities.

Since their assumption of power to date, the conduct of the rulers of Iran has demonstrated their violation of the relations of good neighborliness and their non-commitment to the provisions of the March agreement. Therefore, they are legally totally and actually responsible for the abrogation of this agreement.

Despite the difficult circumstances which Iraq was experiencing at the time it was signed, this agreement was based on balanced elements. Upsetting any of these elements meant upsetting the spirit of the agreement.

Since the rulers of Iran have violated this agreement as of the beginning of their reign by blatantly and deliberately intervening in Iraq's domestic affairs by backing and financing, as did the sah before them, the leaders of the mutiny, which is backed by America and Zionism, and by refusing to return the Iraqi territories, which we were compelled to liberate by force, I announce before you that we consider the 6 March 1975 agreement as abrogated from our side also. The RCC has made a decision to this effect. [applause]

Thus, the legal relationship concerning Shatt al-'Arab [river] should return to what it was before 6 March 1975. This Shatt shall again be, as it has been throughout history, Iraqi and Arab in name and reality, with all rights of full sovereignty over it. [applause]

Brothers, in its relations with the entire world, Iraq has demonstrated that it honorably respects all its pledges. It has also demonstrated that it cannot accept any form of threats, aggression and violation of its sovereignty and dignity. The Iraqi people and army are fully prepared to wage all valiant battles, no matter what the sacrifices, to safeguard their honor and sovereignty. [applause] We have taken our historic decision to restore our total sovereignty over our soil and waters. We will act strongly and efficiently against anyone who defies this legitimate decision.

We assure you, brothers, as well as the entire world, as we did in the past, that we aspire to establishing good relations of neighborliness with the neighboring states, particularly Iran, and Iraq has no ambitions on the Iranian territories; we did not at all intend to launch war against Iran or expand the circle of struggle with it beyond the limits of defending our rights and sovereignty. We tell those blinded by vanity in Iran, and those who were driven by their suspicious motives, and those moving them in public or secretly from the imperialist, Zionist and opportunists powers that they must benefit from the past days' lessons when our valiant army restored Zayn al-Qaws, Sayf Sa'd and our border posts as brave and faithful men. [applause]

We call on them to respond to the voice of right *and justice, which calls for maintaining* relations of good neighborliness with Iraq and the Arab nation and relinquishing every inch they usurped from the territories of Iraq and the Arab nation. Only in this way can they serve their people, if they are really faithful to them. Only in this way can they prove that they are real revolutionaries and not agents for the colonialist and Zionist powers, that they are not racist, backward usurpers who harbor hatred and hostility for the Arab nation and that they are not trying to instigate sedition among the Arab ranks in order to divide and weaken this nation in accordance with or in implementation of the Zionist design.

We say before you, before the Arab nation and before the entire world, that we have unmasked the false face by which the ruling clique in Iran came to power. This clique has used the face of religion falsely to expand at the expense of the Arab sovereignty and the nobler Arab interests. This clique has used the face of religion to foment sedition and division among the nation's ranks despite the difficult circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing and despite the Arab nation's struggle against the Zionist aggression and the imperialist powers.

This face of religion is only a mask to cover the Persian racism and a buried resentment for the Arabs. The clique in Iran is using this face of religion to flame fanaticism, resentment and division among the peoples of this area to serve the designs of world Zionism, whether this clique realizes it or not.

Some of the circles that are moved by this clique have different motives--and this is now not the time to discuss these motives--these circles say that Khomeyni differs from the shah. They ask: Why do you deal with Khomeyni in this way? We answer them: We honestly hoped that Khomeyni would be different from the shah in his positions on our national and pan-Arab causes, particularly the cause of the occupied Arab territories. We gave him enough time to prove whether he was really different from the shah or not. Yet he and those ruling with him in Iran these days have proved that they are no different from the shah in their expansionist ambitions and in their racist stands toward the Arabs. They have unjustly maintained all the Iraqi territories which the shah occupied and maintained--the three Arab islands of Greater Tunb,, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa. They have even renewed the expansionist calls which the shah relinquished under the pressure of the Arab will. As for Iraq, they refused even to return the territories which the shah agreed to return according to the 1975 agreement.

Brothers, when we speak with pain of the Iranian regime's racism and of its aggressive stands, we cannot forget to highlight with great appreciation the stands of good men among the Iranian peoples, the Persian in particular, for we harbor amity towards them. We also have bonds of friendship with these peoples and hope that they will survive the ordeal they are now enduring.

We warmly greet our brothers, the Arabs of Ahvaz [applause] who are suffering from suppression and tyrrany under the Khomeyni regime more than they suffered during the shah's reign. We also greet the honorable Kurdish militants [applause] and all the other friendly Iranian peoples. We assure them that we do not have any ambitions on any inch of their territories and that we harbor toward them nothing but feelings of armity and affection We hope that neighbor Iran will be free and independent, making a positive contribution to the region, the nonaligned movement and to the peoples' struggle for liberty, independence and progress.

Brothers, we affirm to the world that Iraq, which was administering navigational affairs in Shatt al-'Arab prior to March 1975, in accordance with the rights of total sovereignty, has shown genuine ability and effectiveness as well as high responsibility in this respect. Today's Iraq is more capable of carrying out its tasks in this regard. We hope that all the sides concerned, including the Iranian side, will respect Iraq's sovereignty over Shatt al-'Arab and deal in accordance with these new facts.

Brothers, at a certain party meeting, a comrade asked me: What is the guaranteed reserve which you have to confront the suspect racist enemy in the new regime in Iran?

I told this comrade: The leadership has accustomed the Iraqi people to always have a guaranteed reserve to be used at historic moments to confront enemies. However, I would like to tell you and tell all the Iraqi people and all the honest sons of the Arab nation that the basic, known and guaranteed reserve with which we will confront the machinations of the suspect agents in Iran--who have rancorous and backward mentalities and racist motives, and the hostile colonialist, Zionist and racist machinations--is the great Iraqi people. [applause] The known and guaranteed reserve is the great Iraqi people with their spirit of seriousness, their unlimited readiness to give and make sacrifices and their strong adherence to their legitimate rights, guided and inspired by their great historical heritage--the great legacy of Islam, the history of the glorious Arab nation and the glories of great Iraq. This reserve is our valiant Iraqi Army [applause] which has sprung from this spirit and which adheres to the principles of the revolution, epitomizing in its life and battles the glittering history of its nation and the glorious history of Iraq.

Brothers, you are the known and guaranteed reserve. The guaranteed reserve is all the valiant and honest officers and soldiers of our Iraqi Army and the sons of our people, men and women, young and old. This reserve is the honest spirit of Arabs everywhere who are struggling against aggression, usurpation, exploitation and subservience and who refuse to bow down to the odious Persian occupation just as they are struggling fiercely and bravely against the treacherous Zionist occupation in Palestine and other Arab areas.

Brothers, I give you greetings of honor and pledge [as heard] and thank you for attending this extraordinary session. I am confident that our great people, who have shouldered their national and pan-Arab responsibilities throughout history effectively and courageously, will proceed along this course. God willing, these people will strengthen their positive and effective role in this area and on the international level. Iraq will continue to be a steadfast bastion of steel against all aggressors and usurpers. It will always be a center of support for liberty, progress and good in the world. Iraq will always be a bastion for the Arab nation and for glory.

May God's blessings and peace be upon you.

TEXT OF RCC DECISION ABROGATING AGREEMENT WITH IRAN

JN171753 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1702 GMT 17 Sep 80

["Text" of 17 September 1980 Iraqi Revolution Command Council decision abrogating the 6 March 1975 agreement with Iran]

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of paragraph A of Article 42 of the Provisional Constitution and in view of the Iranian Government's violation of the letter and spirit of the 6 March 1975 agreement and the attached protocols by not honoring the good-neighbor relations, by blatantly and purposefully interfering in Iraq's domestic affairs and by failing to return the usurped Iraqi territories to full Iraqi sovereignty under the above-mentioned agreement, which shows that Iran considers the March 1975 agreement as null and void, the Revolution Command Council [RCC], meeting on 17 September 1980, has decided to consider that agreement as abrogated and to restore complete legal and effective sovereignty over Shatt al-'Arab.

Accordingly, the RCC has decided the following:

1. To abrogate Law No 69 of 1976 ratifying the treaty on the international borders and good neighborliness concluded between the Government of the Iraqi Republic and the Iranian Government and the three attached protocols with their annexes signed in Baghdad on 13 June 1975, the four attached agreements with their annexes signed in Baghdad on 26 September 1975 and the letters and joint minutes which were exchanged.

2. This decision shall go into effect as of the date of its issuance and shall be published in the official gazette. The competent ministers shall implement it.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, chairman of the RCC

Notification of Envoys

JN172006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Sep (INA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi held separate meetings here today with the heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions as well as with the ambassadors of Yugoslavia, the DPRK and China.

During these meetings, the minister explained the background of the Iraqi-Iranian agreement of 1975 and the attached protocols, by whose provisions Iran has not abided. He also reviewed the Iranian regime's insistence on the occupation of Iraqi territories despite Iraq's claims to them. He pointed to Iran's antagonistic acts in flagrant and deliberate violation of the agreement provisions in addition to the Iranian officials' frequent statements that they do not recognize the provisions of this agreement on the redemarcation of the land borders.

Dr Hammadi said: Since this agreement stipulates that its provisions are an indivisible whole for a comprehensive settlement, Iraq has decided to abroagte it in view of its violation and abrogation by Iran in word and deed. Thus, he said, Iraq restores its complete sovereignty over its territories and waters both legally and in deed.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ON CLASHES WITH IRAN

17 Sep Statement

JN171146 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1132 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Sep (INA)--A Defense Ministry military spokesman has stated that the Iraqi forces have repulsed attempts by the Persian regime's forces to pressure our frontline positions in the Maysan sector and have forced them to retreat inside their border.

In a statement today, the spokesman said: Last night and this morning the Persian regime's forces attacked our forces in the liberated area in the Maysan sector. Our brave forces repulsed them and forced them to retreat. This morning, the Persian enemy's planes bombed our frontline positions in the (Al-Fakkah) area of the Maysan sector. Our ground resistance repulsed them and forced them to flee.

The spokesman added: At 1000 today the enemy artillery began to shell our frontline positions in the areas of (Al-Fakkah) and (Ash-Shayb) in the Maysan sector. At 1100 today enemy tanks began to shell the same area. A number of tanks tried to besiege the Iraqi Al-Karamah outpost. Our tanks and artillery repulsed them and forced them to retreat inside the Iranian border.

The spokesman said that the exchange of shelling was still continuing when this statement was prepared.

The spokesman said: During yesterday's liberation of the (Hanjirah) outpost in the Mandali sector, the Iraqi forces seized various Iranian weapons, including two anti-tank guns, two medium machineguns, a radio and other military equipment. He said that the Persian authorities admitted that they lost eight military personnel and four so-called revolution guards on 15 September.

Evening Statement

JN171808 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1727 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Listeners, a Defense Ministry military spokesman stated the following this evening, 17 September 1980:

The hostile artillery and planes today continued to attack our frontline positions and border posts in the Basra and Maysan sectors. Our artillery returned the fire.

At 1000 today, 17 September, our forces proceeded to advance toward the border post of (Shu-Shirin) in the Mandali sector, which Iran had usurped in the past. Following a swift battle with the attacking forces, our heroic fighters achieved victory and the attackers withdrew inside their border. The Iraqi flag was hoisted over the border post.

Our forces seized large quantities of arms and military equipment, in addition to one vehicle, one (?tractor) and two generators. The enemy's losses in lives are still not known.

At 1200 today our air units proceeded to deal effective blows to the positions of the hostile artillery in the area opposite the Maysan sector. Five cannons were destroyed.

At 1300 today the hostile planes carried out an air raid on our frontline positions in (Sayf Sa'd). Our air resistance repulsed these planes and downed one of them.

Our losses for today, 17 September, as a result of the hostile shelling: 2 martyrs, 13 wounded and 4 vehicles.

18 Sep Statement

JN181257 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Sep (INA)--A Defense Ministry military spokesman has stated that the racist Persian regime is continuing its hostile activities against Iraqi border posts and frontline positions.

In a statement today, the spokesman announced that at 0900 today Iraqi air defense units downed a hostile F-5 plane, which, along with other fighters, carried out an air raid against our frontline positions in the Mandali sector.

The spokesman added that at the same time our planes dealt direct blows at concentrations of tanks and hostile armored vehicles in the Iranian sector of Sumar.

The military spokesman pointed out that at 0700 today the hostile artillery and tanks resumed shelling of the border posts of (Ash-Shayb), (Ar-Rashid) and (Al-Fakkah) in Maysan, in southeast Iraq. The hostile planes also strafed the region of (Ash-Shayb) but our forces returned fire, thus forcing the attackers to flee.

The spokesman said that the hostile forces' losses in this battle included one armored vehicle, one vehicle, one cannon and an antitank rocket base. The enemy losses in lives are still unknown.

The spokesman explained that at 0915 today, enemy tanks attempted to advance toward the (Ash-Shayb) post in the Maysan province. Our forces intercepted them, destroying two enemy tanks. The rest took to their heels.

Commenting on the battles that raged yesterday, the spokesman asserted that our ground defenses shot down an enemy plane, which fell inside Iran.

He said that at 1900 yesterday the enemy shelled the (Umm ar-Rasas) Island in Basra with artillery. Our forces returned fire.

The spokesman added that at 1800 yesterday the Iraqi tanker Al-Khalidah, which was in Shatt al-'Arab, came under light weapons fire from enemy positions in Al-Muhammarah.

LEGAL OFFICIAL EXPLAINS RIGHTS TO SHATT AL-'ARAB

JN181110 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Sep (INA)--An Iraqi official has asserted that it is mandatory that all ships wishing to use Shatt al-'Arab for navigational purposes fly only the Iraqi flag and follow the instructions and orders issued by responsible Iraqi quarters. This is in implementation of the decision issued yesterday abrogating the Algiers' agreement.

Dr Riyad Mahmud Sami, head of the legal department at the Foreign Ministry, said that Iraq's decision abrogating the Algiers agreement between Iraq and Iran means that Shatt al-'Arab is now a national river, coming completely under Iraq's sovereignty.

In an interview broadcast over Baghdad television last night, Dr Sami said that the abrogation of the agreement gives Iraq the right of full sovereignty over its littoral lands and airspace and the right to issue orders pertaining to navigation.

The Iraqi decision asserted that the ships must pay Iraq in return for using Shatt al-'Arab and for benefiting from the navigation services rendered to them. The ships, the decision added, must contact the Iraqi navigation officers, who will guide the ships in Shatt al-'Arab by the best methods of navigation.

The head of the legal department at the Foreign Ministry explained that the exercise of full sovereignty over Shatt al-'Arab gives Iraq legal jurisdiction to deal with all criminal and civilian matters that might ensue and to shoulder the expenses of protecting navigation upon it, as it is a national Iraqi waterway.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES FRENCH ENVOY, PLO REPRESENTATIVE

JN170909 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Sep (INA)--This morning President Saddam Husayn received Pierre Marie Henri Rocalve, French ambassador in Baghdad.

INA has learned that President Husayn gave Rocalve an oral message for French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on developments on our eastern front with Iran.

Later President Saddam Husayn received 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in Baghdad, and gave him a similar oral message for Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman.

KUNA: PARLIAMENTARIAN CRITICIZES SYRIA-LIBYA DECISION

LD130928 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0842 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Sep (KUNA)--AL-YAQAZAH of Kuwait says in an interview that a senior Iraqi official has strongly criticized the decision of Syria and Libya to establish unity between them and described it as a step against the people of Syria, Libya and the Palestinian resistance.

This criticism, which was made by the chairman of the national assembly, parliament, Na'im Haddad, is the first Iraqi reaction to the unity project proposed by the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the beginning of September and which has become an official agreement for union, according to a declaration broadcast by Damascus and Tripoli last Wednesday.

According to the interview, published by the weekly magazine in its latest issue, Haddad said "the Libyan and Syrian regimes, if they agreed to something, (?would be) agreeing against the Arab people in both Libya and Syria, and they will be agreeing against the Palestinian revolution."

Haddad, who is a member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, added: "Any unity, before anything else, demands freedom of the people who want to merge through this unity with other people, because unity is not that of the rulers but of the people." He said that "Syria and Libya basically do not believe in unity and its principles because he who dominates his people cannot genuinely believe in unity."

BAGHDAD STATION REPORTS YOUTH OPERATIONS IN IRAN

JN141658 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran--Our Arab youth in Ahvaz have escalated their bold operations against the installations and personnel of the Khomeyni racist regime despite his oppressive and terrorist measures against the non-Persian minorities.

Eyewitnesses have reported that an Arab youth group attacked oil reservoirs in the Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] port in the (Al-Filiyyah) area the day before yesterday. The group used RPG's and scored direct hits on their targets, setting the reservoirs on fire.

Last Thursday, another group attacked a racist Khomeyni guard patrol in the (Ash-Shakhurah) area of Al-Muhammarah. Six of the racist Persians were killed and the vehicle in which they were riding was destroyed.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RECEIVE PRC'S 'I PENGFEI 17 SEP

Council Speaker

JN171251 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Ahman at-Tarawinah, National Consultative Council speaker, has received Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and his accompanying delegation. They exchanged viewpoints on the Israeli occupation of Arab land and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. The PRC vice premier asserted that his country's stand is in full agreement with the Arab stand.

The two sides also expressed total satisfaction with their two countries' relations.

The meeting was attended by the National Consultative Council deputy speaker, heads of committees, the Jordanian ambassador in Beijing and the PRC ambassador in Amman.

Acting Senate President

JN172035 Amman PETRA-JNS in Arabic 0330 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Amman, 17 Sep (PETRA)--Dr Qasim ar-Rimawi, Jordan's acting Senate president, received this morning in the National Consultative Council (NCC) building Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and the delegation accompanying him.

The two sides reviewed the international stand on Middle East issues, particularly the Palestine question, bilateral relations, the Chinese-Jordanian friendship and means to consolidate and develop these relations in the economic, cultural, education and political fields.

The PRC vice premier praised Jordan's progress under His Majesty King Husayn's wise leadership and the developments Jordan has witnessed on all levels.

The PRC delegation's leader asked Jordan's Senate to send a Jordanian delegation to visit the PRC. He pointed out the importance of exchanging visits and meetings between the fraternal countries.

The PRC delegation's leader affirmed his country's determination to continue its policy of nonrecognition of racist Israel and said that this policy stems from the PRC's unchangeable principles.

The meeting was attended by 'Omran al-Maaytah, Senate Council member; Jordan's ambassador to the PRC and the PRC's ambassador to Jordan.

HUSAYN REPORTEDLY TO TOUR ARAB STATES IN OCTOBER

JN180934 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Sep (INA)--Press reports here said today that King Husayn of Jordan will tour a number of Arab countries, including the gulf states, in October.

Citing knowledgeable sources, the AR-RA'Y AL'AMM newspaper says that the Jordanian monarch's coming tour will involve coordination and consultation with the Arab leaders in preparation for the convocation of the Arab summit conference in Amman.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

NC171236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Kasrawan Labaki, accompanied by Ambassador Yahya Mahmasani, left Beirut at 1130 today for Morocco to attend the Islamic states foreign ministers conference, which is scheduled to be held in Fes tomorrow. The conference will discuss the Jerusalem issue.

Ambassador Labaki said at the airport before his departure: [Begin recording] The purpose of the meeting is to find the best ways to prompt Israel to rescind its decision on Jerusalem and to consider what has already been accomplished with regard to the implementation of the Jerusalem committee resolutions.

Lebanon's position was clearly and frankly defined during the meeting of the Jerusalem committee. In its capacity as a link between the Christian world and the Islamic world, Lebanon has an effective role to play in this regard. [End recording]

KLIBI EXPLAINS, APOLOGIZES FOR VISIT POSTPONEMENT

LD171519 London Ash-Sharq AL-AWSAT in Arabic 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Ash-Sharq AL-AWSAT bureau report: "Lebanese Apprehensions of the Reasons for the Postponement of Klibi's Visit"]

[Excerpt] Beirut--The Foreign Ministry has received a communication from the Lebanese Arab League representative Ambassador Husayn al-'Abdallah to the effect that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi had summoned the Lebanese chief delegate to the Arab League council normal session, expressed his apologies for not being able to visit Lebanon before the council's session and informed him of the reasons which prompted the Arab League secretary general to visit Damascus and meet with PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Klibi also asked the Lebanese representative to convey his apologies to the Lebanese government.

The Arab League secretary general summoned the Lebanese diplomat after the secretary general's personal representative in Lebanon, Hammadi al-'Id, had returned to Tunis and informed him of the results of his meetings with Lebanese officials.

It is known that PLO political department chief Faruq Qaddumi is chairing the Arab League normal session.

Political circles in Beirut are afraid that the Arab League secretary general will not be able to achieve a solution to the issue of south Lebanon during his expected tour. The political circles attribute their fears to the conflicting logics of the Lebanese authorities and the Palestinian resistance--a matter which would turn the Arab League lobbies or any Arab meeting into an arena for arguments on the manner in which the issue of the south should be put forward.

17 Sep Arrival

NC171737 Beirut Domestic Serivce in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Beirut this evening. In a statement upon arrival, he made a statement in which he said:

[Begin recording] I have come to Beirut to assure Lebanon that all the Arab states support the unity of the Lebanese people, a united Lebanese state and Lebanese constitutional institutions capable of discharging their duties.

I have also come to Lebanon to convey Arab support to his excellency the president and to tell him that he can count on this in what he does in the service of three objectives: Unifying Lebanese ranks, strengthening the Lebanese state's authority, and consolidating its constitutional organs.

Meeting With Sarkis

NC181005 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi reviewed the developments in the situation in Lebanon and in the region as well as the Arab stand regarding the Israeli aggressions on southern Lebanon and the consequent dangers. This took place at a meeting at 0930 today in the republican palace within the framework of the discussions being held by the Arab League secretary general with senior Lebanese officials. At 1100, the Arab League secretary general visited Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss at his office in government house.

Prime Minister al-Huss met this morning with Deputy Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Munir Abu Fadil to review the current situation.

DEFENSE MINISTER WARNS AGAINST ENCROACHMENT ON ARMY

NC171820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Sep 80

[17 September statement by Defense Minister Joseph Skaf--read by announcer]

[Text] While the Lebanese people look forward to seeing the Lebanese Army shoulder its responsibilities and deploy in every spot in Lebanon, some army officers and ranks are occasionally being subjected to assault and kidnaping attempts by quarters that do not want the state to move and impose its authority through the army.

The Lebanese Army belongs to all the Lebanese of all sects. With its unity and cohesion, it has repudiated the charges from various sides that it is an army of one particular sect and not another. Our army has on every occasion proved that it works for all Lebanese. Therefore, all the Lebanese who want the state to prevail must support the army. Let everyone ask himself: What does the army consist of? It consists of our brothers and children. It is part of us, of every Lebanese.

Encroachment on the Lebanese Army by any side is rejected. We will not allow anyone, whoever he may be, to offend the army's dignity.

Today, more than ever, those who claim to support the legitimate authority must really do so. Nobody must place obstacles in the way of the army's discharge of its duties.

The Lebanese have had enough talk at home and abroad and have had enough verbal altercations and levelling of fabricated charges against the army in the various media. There is no truth in these charges, except in the imagination of those who make them up with the aim of delaying the army's shouldering of its sacred duties of preserving Lebanon's unity, sovereignty and independence.

KHADDAM RETURNS 17 SEP FROM VISIT TO ALGIERS

JN172135 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus from Algiers this evening. While in Algiers, Khaddam conveyed a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

CONFERENCE CALLS ON IRAQ TO JOIN SYRIAN-LIBYAN MERGER

JN172210 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Following the conclusion of its emergency session in Damascus from 15 to 17 September 1980, the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference issued a final statement, which included an action program on the Arab masses' role in achieving and defending unity, a political document and important resolutions.

The conferees announced their complete adoption of the Tripoli declaration on the establishment of unity between Syria and Libya and considered this declaration as the beginning of a decisive phase, which will introduce a qualitative change in the progressive national liberation struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The conferees also announced that they consider the unity declaration as a basic document for progressive pan-Arab liberation struggle and called upon the masses everywhere in the Arab world to adopt this unity step, support it and rally round the unitary state, the nucleus of Arab unity, so as to topple the Camp David conspiracy and its aggressive plans, protect Lebanon and its national movement, back the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO, liberate Palestine and all the occupied Arab territories, continue the common struggle to achieve the aims of the Arab nation and build the single Arab socialist popular society.

The general resolutions adopted by the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference call on the Arab masses, in all countries of our great homeland, to rally round the unitary state and to form armed squads [firaq musallahah] to protect it. The resolutions also call on Iraq to join the pan-Arab unitary state on the basis of decisive struggle against imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction. The resolutions further call for consolidating struggle solidarity between the Arab nation and the Iranian revolution and denouncing all kinds of plotting and aggression against that revolution. The resolutions also call for strengthening struggle solidarity between the Arab liberation movement and the Arab unitary state on the one hand and the struggler African states in the common all-out confrontation against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO VISIT JORDAN IN OCTOBER

JN180942 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Amman--AR-RA'Y has learned that a Syrian People's Assembly delegation will visit Jordan in October. The visit is in response to the invitation the Jordanian Senate delegation extended during its visit to Damascus in August, during meetings of the Arab Parliamentary Union.

OIL STATION BOMBINGS, SABOTAGE IN IRAQ REPORTED

JN131938 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Beirut--Citing arrivals from Baghdad, press reports in Beirut said today that two oil stations [mahattah] in Iraq's northeastern Kirkuk Province, located on the Iraqi-Iranian border, were blown up. The arrivals said that the blasts took place at 1630 last Wednesday and resulted from explosive charges in the two stations.

The first station is the distributing station in Baba (Sur Shayyah). This station receives the oil output of 42 wells having a capacity estimated at more than half a million barrels per day. This station pumps this amount of oil through 12 pipelines to Turkey. The second is the K.W.N. [as heard] station for liquid gas, which produces more than 400,000 cubic meters of liquid gas per day.

Reports said that in a telephone call, a person claiming membership in the Iraqi Ad-Da'wah Party announced his party's responsibility for blowing up the oil installations.

In another development, an organization called the Revolutionary Forces for the Liberation of Iraq issued a statement yesterday saying that its elements have carried out several operations inside Iraq with the aim of toppling the regime and establishing a nationalist, progressive, unionist and socialist regime in its place.

The statement, which was distributed in Beirut, explained that fire was opened on Badr Husayn al-Baldawi, member of the Iraqi National Assembly. An explosive charge was also detonated inside Al-Karamah gas station in Al-'Atshanah area. The vehicles of a security officer and an intelligence captain in (Al-Jukuk) area near the city of (Ash-Shu'lah) were also fired on.

Mujahidin Statement

JN162050 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Beirut--A statement issued by the military office of the Iraqi mujahidin movement distributed in Beirut yesterday confirmed the report on the destruction of an oil station in (Bab Shir Shayyah) and a gas pumping station in the Kirkuk Province northeast of Iraq on the Iraq-Iranian borders.

Press reports from Beirut today mentioned that statement No 8, dated 11 September 1980, stressed that the movement's military council issued orders to the brigades of martyr Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr to attack major targets of Saddam Husayn's regime. On 10 September 1980 one of our groups planted explosive charges in a number of oil and gas distribution stations in Kirkuk Province. The stations were destroyed.

The statement said that this operation took place to achieve a number of goals including attacking international imperialism and destroying the flow of money to Saddam Husayn, who squanders it on criminals and mercenaries inside and outside Iraq to defeat our people and oppress, humiliate and deceive them.

The statement added that this operation is part of the heroic confrontation launched by our people against Saddam Husayn's regime. It stressed that the movement is determined to continue its struggle against this regime.

Meanwhile, it was mentioned that a person telephoned a Lebanese newspaper and said that the Iraqi security authorities have imposed a curfew on all workers in the area where the explosion took place. He added that the fire which broke out in both locations continued from 1630 on 10 September until Friday, 12 September. He said that repairs will take several months and that oil and gas are being pumped from reservoirs.

The person said that Iraqi security forces uncovered an assassination attempt against Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on 5 September 1980. He explained that the people accused of the attempt are a group of officers loyal to former Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. Many of these officers have been arrested, he added.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID CABLES AL-ASAD ON SYRIAN-LIBYAN UNITY

JN152205 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text of cable from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on Syrian-Libyan unity--date not given]

[Text] His excellency Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic: We have received with happiness the news about the declaration of unity between Syria and Libya, the two fraternal countries with which we are linked by the strongest ties.

I have the pleasure of conveying to you and to the fraternal Syrian people on behalf of the Algerian people, their party and government and in my name, sincere congratulations, wishing you success in achieving this noble objective.

Algeria, which has Arab unity as the main objective of its revolution, greets the historic Tripoli resolutions which translate the profound feelings of both the Syrian and Libyan peoples. Unity between the two fraternal peoples constitutes a major step on the road to achieving the unity of the Arab world. This is dictated by the common destiny of all the Arab peoples.

We are confident that this unity will largely contribute to strengthening the Arab nation's struggle against imperialism and Zionism for the sake of championing the Palestinian cause, liberating the occupied territories and achieving dignity and progress for the entire nation.

Please accept noblest regards of brotherhood and appreciation.

[signed] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN171503 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Algiers--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Algiers last night on an official visit to Algeria during which he conveyed [as heard] a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

In a statement upon his arrival, Khaddam said: President Hafiz al-Asad has entrusted me with the task of conveying a message to his brother Chadli Bendjedid on the developments in the situation in the region, on the Arab arena, on the arena of Arab-Israeli conflict and on issues of common concern.

Asked about the declaration of unity between the two fraternal Arab states of Syria and Libya, Khaddam said: We consider Arab unity as the most ideal goal which all Arabs must struggle to achieve. Indeed, our struggle is the soundest and most guaranteed path in the arena of our confrontation with Zionism and imperialism.

Asked about the coming Arab summit conference, Khaddam said: We hope that this conference will achieve the desired success. We will do our utmost to make this conference achieve the results that will, in turn, achieve real and serious Arab mobilization in the arena of struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

In the course of his reply to a question on ways to confront the problems facing the Arab nation, particularly the threats resulting from the treasonous Camp David accords, Khaddam said: There are two paths, the path of struggle waged by the masses in order to create a state of revolution in the Arab homeland and the path of pan-Arab awakening to confront the state of stagnation existing in the Arab arena, particularly considering the continuously abnormal and bad state of Arab relations.

Khaddam pointed out that such a situation serves the Camp David policy, imperialism and Zionism, adding that we all must work to abolish this situation whether through making those who are in need of awareness realize that the conflict is against Israel and is not an Arab conflict, or through the struggle of the masses.

Concerning the repeated Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon and the presence of U.S. military bases in the Arab region, Khaddam affirmed that aggression on southern Lebanon comes within the framework of the Camp David scheme, whose purpose is to create a certain state that would allow the Camp David partners to achieve the third stage. Indeed, he added, Camp David is made up of three stages, the first being isolating Egypt and placing it in the Zionist enemy's trench, which has been achieved by the Egyptian regime. The second stage is establishing U.S. military bases in the region, which is being implemented now. The third stage represents the Palestinian issue.

Khaddam pointed out that work is now underway between the Camp David partners and some concerned parties to enter these parties into the Camp David fold through some international initiatives being proposed by this or that international group.

Bendjedid Meeting

LD172008 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, this morning received at the presidency 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who handed him a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The meeting, attended by Dr Ahmad Talib al-Ibrahimi, member of the Central Committee and minister at the presidency, dealt with developments of the Middle East problem and developments in the Arab east.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD172222 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Mr Jean Francois-Poncet, the French foreign minister, arrived at Houari Boumediene airport this evening for a 2-day official visit to Algeria. The French delegation, led by the foreign minister, was welcomed on arrival by Mohamed Ben Yahia, the foreign minister.

LIBYA

FOREIGN SECRETARY POSTPONES VISIT TO CYPRUS

NC180733 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Libyan Foreign Secretary Dr at-Turayki, who was expected to arrive in Cyprus for talks yesterday, has postponed his arrival. He has sent a telegram informing the Cyprus Government concerning the cancellation. According to pertinent reports, Dr at-Turayki has stayed in Vienna because of the prolonged ministerial conference of the oil producing countries. Dr at-Turayki still plans to visit Cyprus and Nicosia is expected to be informed of the new date of his arrival.

TUNISIA

BELKHODJA DEPARTS FOR FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

LD172030 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Tunisian Foreign Minister Hassan Belkhodja left Tunis today for Morocco to take part in the conference of the Islamic foreign ministers which will meet in Fes tomorrow under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II.

BELKHODJA DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, ARAB ISSUES

LD151111 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 3 Sep 80 p 11

[Interview granted by Tunisian Foreign Minister Hassan Belkhodja to Al-Husayn ibn al-Haj Nasr in Tunis--date not given]

[Excerpts] AR-RIYAD: After the government and party shakeup in Tunisia certain measures were taken that helped to ease the internal situation, such as releasing a number of trade unionists and political prisoners and, recently, permitting the socialist democratic opposition group to publish one newspaper in Arabic and another in French. In light of these developments and the present initiatives to settle the trade union and student issues, how do you see the country's political future, and will the door to a multiparty system be opened in Tunisia, as is the case in Morocco and Senegal, for example?

Belkhodja: The ruling Destourian Socialist Party [PSD] is not a party representing a particular faction or class, as is the case of other parties that we know. It is amenable to all trends and is open to all ideas; it is joined by young and old of the various sections of the people--workers, farmers, cadres. It is considered to be one of the oldest parties in the Third World. It proved itself in heading the national liberation movement for more than 20 years and it has marched along with the country following independence. The country's constitution does not provide for a one-party system; also, a party cannot be set up by government order. A party is a popular organization that imposes itself and becomes a reality. With the exception of the PSD, no organization has emerged in Tunisia to rally the masses around itself. As you have probably learned from His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba's recent speech, there are no longer any political prisoners in Tunisia, which once again goes to prove the tolerance and open-mindedness of Bourguiba's regime.

AR-RIYAD: The resumption of flights between Tunis and Tripoli was regarded by observers as a step toward improving relations between the two countries. What is your opinion on the subject and how do you visualize the settlement of the Tunisian-Libyan dispute over the continental shelf?

Belkhodja: It is natural and normal that relations with our neighbor Libya be based on cooperation and good-neighborliness in view of the historic ties that have bound the two countries and peoples over many centuries. Anything less than that is abnormal. Also, the resumption of flights between the two countries stems from our desire to remove anything that may harm the interests of both peoples. The Libyan side must now take serious action to prove its good will in improving relations between the two countries by seeking to settle the outstanding issues between the two countries in a brotherly spirit, as the prime minister has said. We have not lost confidence that relations between the two peoples are bound to return to normal, however long this may take, that cooperation and friendship will be restored and that integration [takamul] will take place between two peoples who lived in amity and integration since ancient times.

AR-RIYAD: Although most of the Third World countries have attained independence, many peoples and communities are still suffering colonialist domination and tyranny, while voices are continuously being raised throughout the world demanding freedom and emancipation in South Africa, Namibia, Eritrea and Afghanistan. What is Tunisia's attitude toward the world liberation movements?

Belkhodja: Tunisia's attitude toward the world liberation movement is essentially no different from its attitude toward its own liberation when our people were under the yoke of colonialism. Our country, which stood fast and struggled against the colonialist and suffered on its own land, cannot adopt a different attitude. We wish we could turn the page of the past when international relations were based on exploitation, oppression and coercion and open a new page that would reassure us about the future of international relations, but, unfortunately, some of the world's regimes still cling to hateful reactionary and colonialist mentalities and have not learned the lesson of history.

AR-RIYAD: The north-south dialogue, or the dialogue between rich and poor countries, has been started several times but has been a dialogue of the deaf inasmuch as it has brought about no understanding and each side has continued to adhere to its stand. Do you believe that the north-south dialogue, if meetings continue to be held, will one day lead to positive understanding and that the two sides will stand on an equal footing? How can this crisis be overcome?

Belkhodja: The necessity of a north-south dialogue is daily being established as the gap between the economies of the industrialized states and the developing countries widens. Definitely the best means to ensure the best future for humanity is to narrow the gap that divides countries and generates hatred. The developing countries must coordinate their stands and unify their objectives so as to enter into negotiations with the industrialized countries with a single and intergrated program that would ensure success for their efforts.

We have not lost hope of such dialogue achieving some of its objectives despite all the difficulties that have prevented the achievement of progress in this sphere.

Through this dialogue we are not asking for charity of a favor but want to put relations among countries in a true framework of right, justice and genuine interests.

AR-RIYAD: His Royal Highness Amir Fahd's call for a jihad to liberate Jerusalem has had extensive repercussions in international quarters and has embarrassed and alarmed the Israeli leaders and those who side with them. Do you believe that Amir Fahd's call for a jihad was made because all other ways to solve the problem peacefully have been exhausted? What is your comment on this?

Belkhodja: The correct meaning of Amir Fahd's call is to mobilize the entire Arab and Islamic military, political, cultural and economic potential in order to resist this Zionist affliction, each country according to its capabilities, so as to strengthen the Arab and Islamic front. The extensive repercussions of the call are definite proof of the Arab and Islamic nation's determination to regain its usurped right in a manner capable of doing so.

INITIAL DETAILS ON AUTONOMY TALKS SCHEDULE GIVEN

TA171831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] It has been learned this evening that the plenum of the autonomy teams may convene in Washington in the middle of next month. It emerges from contacts held between the Israeli, U.S. and Egyptian representatives that the negotiations steering committee will apparently convene in the region next week and that the autonomy teams will convene in Washington in the middle of next month.

Correspondent Shim'on Schiffer notes this marks a certain change in Israel's position, for until recently it had insisted that the autonomy negotiations be conducted only in the region. Authoritative sources told our correspondent that since the Americans are active partners to the negotiations, Israel is prepared to hold the meeting in Washington one time. This evening the autonomy ministerial team is continuing to discuss the U.S. proposal for a framework agreement on autonomy. Our correspondent reports that the ministerial team will reconvene on Sunday, before the Cabinet meeting, with the participation of the prime minister in order to complete Israel's comments on the U.S. document.

MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES U.S. INTERIM DOCUMENT

TA171526 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The schedule for the resumption of the autonomy negotiations will be formulated within 3 days. This assessment was made by senior officials in Jerusalem last night.

Israel regards convening the tripartite Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. steering committee as the real test for the materialization of the declaration in principle regarding the resumption of the negotiations. Discussions about the new schedule and the content of the talks are being held in Washington and New York (where Shamir, Ghali, 'Ali and Linowitz are currently staying) and in telephone calls between the Israeli, U.S. and Egyptian capitals.

If and when the talks resume they will focus on efforts to muster agreement on a document suggested by the United States which constitutes some sort of interim agreement of a general nature for the implementation of the autonomy. The purpose of the effort to be exerted by the United States, Israel and Egypt will be to prove that the Camp David accords are valid and can be put in practice. If the three parties consent to it, the U.S. document will be a general agreement setting forth the foundations for the implementation of the autonomy. The tripartite summit meeting scheduled to be held between the U.S. and Egyptian presidents and the Israeli prime minister is designed to constitute the final stage for the achievement of the agreement. If such an agreement is indeed reached the three parties will subsequently have to work out its specific details and put it into practice.

The Ministerial Committee on Autonomy Affairs discussed the U.S. document yesterday. The committee will continue its discussions this afternoon and the prime minister will submit his observations on the U.S. document. Israel regards several clauses in the document positively, while it rejects other paragraphs, claiming that they are incompatible with the Camp David accords. For instance, the U.S. document makes the IDF's redeployment within the autonomy's boundaries dependent on the agreement on the three parties about the nature of the final arrangement, whereas the Israeli interpretation of the Camp David accords is that the IDF will deploy its forces in specified sites to be determined only by the IDF.

Alternative Interim Document

TA180756 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] In addition to the U.S. proposal on an "interim agreement" on the implementation of the autonomy, Israel is preparing its own draft.

The Israeli draft has been discussed in the last few days and was submitted yesterday to the ministerial committee on autonomy affairs for its perusal. The draft includes some of the basic points in the U.S. proposal, suggests alternative formulations to other clauses, and also includes additions that Israel considers necessary. The Israeli draft will be completed after Yom Kippur [20 September] and will reflect a complete and defined Israeli proposal for an interim agreement on the implementation of the autonomy. Efforts to reach an agreement on the publication of an interim agreement will be the highlight of the autonomy negotiations when they resume.

The impression strengthened in Jerusalem yesterday that an Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. agreement on the resumption of the autonomy talks on the level of officials may be announced before Yom Kippur. It is believed that the talks will resume toward the end of this month.

BEGIN AIDE DENIES PROMISES OF ADDITIONAL SETTLEMENTS

TA171246 Jerusalem POST in English 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Gush Emunim claimed yesterday that "senior government officials" had promised them that the government will continue to establish new settlements on the West Bank, despite Premier Menahem Begin's statements that only 10 more settlements will be built.

But Begin's office said yesterday that the prime minister's public statements on settlement "remain unchanged and are still valid." The clarification followed broadcast of Gush Emunim claims.

The premier first referred to the figure of 10 more settlements in an interview with the Washington POST during the summer. He subsequently confirmed it in other media appearances.

Of the 10 to which Begin referred, 6 have been approved by the Cabinet (three of these 6 approvals are to be appealed by the Democratic Movement to the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee), and 4 more remain still to be approved.

A government source said yesterday that after the 10 settlements are established, the government will concentrate on strengthening existing ones. No additional settlements are expected before the next national elections (set for November 1981), he said.

About a dozen other planned settlements for Judaea and Samaria, approved by the Cabinet in the past, still exist only on the drawing-board and no work has begun on them. "Don't worry," an aide to Sharon said last night. "They'll all be built in the coming year."

Establishment of the 10 settlements will complete the government plan of July 1977 to bring the number of West Bank settlements to 85. That includes more than 20 settlements built by the previous Alignment-led government, mainly in the Jordan Valley and Gush 'Ezyon.

ENVOY, EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSS TRADE NORMALIZATION

TA171249 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Correspondent on Arab affairs report: "Ben-Elisar Discussed the Promotion of Normalization"]

[Excerpt] Israel's ambassador to Egypt, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, yesterday conferred with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muyhi ad-Din. The two men discussed the promotion of normalization--mainly economic and trade issues--between the two countries. Last night Israeli sources described the talk as very good and friendly. They pointed out that in accordance with President as-Sadat's instructions an Egyptian intention can be discerned to improve relations between the two countries and to solve the impending problems regarding the normalization.

THORN'S MEETINGS WITH ARAB NOTABLES BEING ARRANGED

TA171627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The West European consuls in East Jerusalem have begun coordinating the expected meetings of EC representative Gaston Thorn with notables from the territories. Correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned that the Netherlands consul is maintaining contacts on this issue with the Jerusalem foreign ministry and that the British consul conferred with Tulkarm Mayor Hilmi Hanum a few days ago. The Tulkarm mayor expressed readiness to meet with Thorn. The intention is to bring the European representative to these notables inside the territories but this issue has not been finalized.

There are 10 to 12 notables, including supporters of the National Guidance Committee and Jordan.

PAPER REPORTS ON RADIO TRANSMISSIONS TO SOVIET UNION

TA181134 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 18 Sep 80 p 8

[Nahum Sharvit report: "Jerusalem Radio Has Increased the Power of Its Transmissions to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] International cooperation on the issue of radio traasmissions to the Soviet Union has decreased the effectiveness of Soviet jamming of Jerusalem radio broadcasts.

The Israeli Broadcasting Authority spokesman, M. 'Amirav, noted that Jerusalem radio, the BCC, Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America have been coordinating activities for the past 3 weeks. The three radio stations decided to schedule their transmissions to the Soviet Union at the same time, between 1700 and 1900. Soviet authorities find it difficult to simultaneously jam all the programs. Thus, reception of these programs has largely improved in Eastern European countries. In addition, the Israeli Communications Ministry has loaned amplifiers to Jerusalem radio for this specific operation. 'Amirav said that coordination with the European and U.S. stations will continue until after the holidays [beginning of October].

ETHIOPIA

HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI CONDEMNS U.S.-SOMALI PACT

LD171138 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 17 Sep 80 EA

[Excerpt] Comrade Pal Losonczi yesterday strongly condemned the U.S.-Somali military pact, which he described as a threat not only to Ethiopia, which is engaged in peaceful reconstruction, but also to the general peace and stability in the Horn of Africa and the progressive process in Africa.

Speaking to local journalists at the National Palace in Addis Ababa yesterday evening, Comrade Losonczi announced that his country will oppose the establishment of an American base in Berbera, adding that the establishment of an American base in Somalia would encourage the Somali Government to undertake military adventures, to try to embark on the myth of greater Somalia.

Comrade President Pal Losonczi reaffirmed that the Republic of Hungary would oppose in all international forums the military pact concluded between the United States and Somalia. Comrade President Pal Losonczi said: We will make every effort to ensure that the provisions of the Berbera pact are not implemented.

Explaining that Hungarian foreign policy is based on peace and detente, Comrade Pal Losonczi said that Hungary will make efforts to expand its cooperation with the socialist community in particular, and the developing countries in general.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD171556 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 17 Sep 80 EA

[Excerpt] The Hungarian People's Republic and socialist Ethiopia today signed a 20-year friendship and cooperation agreement at a ceremony held at the National Palace. It was signed by Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian People's Rebpulic, and Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia] and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, on behalf of their respective countries. The friendship and cooperation agreement signed by the two countries following the conclusion of the 6-day official and friendly visit to Ethiopia by Comrade Pal Losonczi covers wide areas of cooperation.

The Hungarian People's Republic and socialist Ethiopia have also signed a technical and scientific cooperation agreement as well as an agreement setting up a cultural and educational joint commission. The agreements were signed in the presence of Comrade Pal Losonczi and Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam by Comrade Taye Gulilat, secretary general of the national revolutionary economic campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council for socialist Ethiopia and by Dr Comrade (Kigor Mailegov), deputy foreign trade minister, for the Hungarian People's Republic.

SOMALI NATIONALISTS CLAIM MILITARY SUCCESSES

LD161406 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 16 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Combined air and ground forces of the fascist Abyssinian regime and its unholy alliance last week attacked northeastern areas of Harar region, Bale and Godi districts.

In Bale and Godi districts, the unholy alliance enemy was stopped in the vicintiy of Bari and (Charati) in El Kere district, where seven enemy vehicles were destroyed and where 82 enemy soldiers were killed and 40 others wounded.

In the Harar area, where the fighting is still going on, the enemy launched a massive attack on (Fayanbiro), (Ahmad Imam), Sagara and (Biyo Kulul) and lost 50 soldiers killed and many more wounded. The freedom fighters also captured 10 heavy guns, made in Russia.

The freedom fighters lost five and had seven of their men wounded.

TANZANIA

NYERERE, OTHERS GREET HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI ON ARRIVAL

LD171548 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 17 Sep 80 EA

[Text] President Pal Losonczi of Hungary arrived in Dar es Salaam today leading a 29-man delegation on a 6-day official visit to our country. The Hungarian president was met by President Nyerere; the vice president, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe; the prime minister, Ndugu Sokoine; party and government officials and hundreds of Dar es Salaam residents. The visiting president was accorded a 21-gun salute followed by the playing of the two countries' national anthems. President Losonczi subsequently inspected a guard of honor mounted by soldiers of the Tanzania Peoples Defense Forces. The Hungarian president is due to hold talks with President Nyerere tomorrow on cooperation between the two countries.

GOVERNMENT PAPER LAUDS ARMY'S POLITICAL ROLE

LD171208 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 0410 GMT 17 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The government-owned newspaper, the DAILY NEWS, today salutes our armed forces. The paper writes: The people of Tanzania look to their armed forces for discipline. It is precisely for this reason that the army is called the Tanzania People's Defense Forces, TPDF, and it was no accident that when, in 1964, we set about creating an army in the image of Tanzania, the party youth became the core of the new army. This is the army we are talking about today. It is an army of men and women fully conscious of their role in a Tanzania determined to build a socialist and self-reliant society.

The DAILY NEWS points out that the army we inherited at independence was more of an extension of the King's African Rifles than an instrument of the people's Tanzania. It was trained to serve the interests of colonialists. It was from the start characterized by indiscipline. It was intoxicated with (?the poison of) disloyalty and (?disobedience) of the highest order. The paper says it was essential that we built up an army from scratch and it was members of the party youth league [word indistinct] and form the nucleus of the people's army.

Our current army was born out of the party and belongs to the people of Tanzania. It is therefore surprising [as heard] that the party activities are being introduced into our armed forces, for the party has all along desired (?that our) army should turn itself into the country's main training establishment [words indistinct] and socialism. The paper maintains that [words indistinct] that the army becomes the main training institution [words indistinct] and socialism, because it has better chances to do so since soldiers were the only people living together for long periods.

But as mwalimu [Nyerere] emphasized yesterday, it is not enough for soldiers to love their country; they must also be fully conversant with its policies, that is socialism and self-reliance.

The DAILY NEWS points out that the army has been a source of inspiration to the people of Tanzania, for the party presence has always been felt in our army. All that is happening now (?is) to formalize the obvious and now that the party is in the armed forces, our soldiers are expected by the people to play an even more positive role, leading in discipline, professional conduct and (?in indulging) in self-criticism to sharpen their [words indistinct].

The paper says the rest of us will not only continue to look to the army for discipline but also for [words indistinct].

UGANDA

INTERIM PARLIAMENT ELECTS NEW CHAIRMAN

LD172024 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 17 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The National Consultative Council sitting this morning in the international conference center in Kampala has elected Mr (Francis Butagyira) as the new substantive chairman of the council replacing Mr Edward Rugumayo, who had been disqualified because of being absent from the chair in the last 3 months. This followed a motion moved by the minister of labor, Mr Luwizira Kirunda, to elect a permanent chairman to the council.

The council also passed a government motion to have 126 elected members of parliament in the forthcoming general elections.

MUWANGA MAKES UPC ELECTION PLEDGES

LD132020 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has urged the people to vote wisely and put in power a government that will look after their interests. He assured a rally at Boma ground in Mbarara that Uganda Peoples Congress [UPC] was committed to serve the people of Uganda regardless of creed or tribe. He said the people had suffered too much to forget and needed a government which knew their problems and had ready solutions to them. Mr Muwanga said the people should not be emotional in supporting and voting for leaders who will not lead them towards the realization of their freedom rights.

He reminded them of the role UPC played during the liberation of the country. He said while other parties had taken an easy road and became content during the Amin regime, the UPC kept on struggling for Uganda's freedom till it won the war with the help of the Tanzania people's defense forces. The chairman said it was not the UPC intention to assume power by force but to make it possible for the people to exercise their sincere judgement and see what party did a lot for the restoration of freedom in Uganda. Mr Muwanga declared government commitment to the restoration of peace in Uganda. He said he had received encouraging response from friendly countries willing to train our police force.

BRIEFS

FOOD AID FOR ETHIOPIA--An agreement was signed today under which the Italian Government will provide 62,070 quintals of rice aid to the relief coordination and rehabilitation commission. The agreement was signed on behalf of the Ethiopian Government by the relief coordination and rehabilitation commissioner, and by the Italian ambassador to Ethiopia. [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 17 Sep 80 EA]

GHANA

TUC CONCERNED WITH 'PLIGHT' OF WORKERS IN NIGERIA

AB171457 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Ghana Trade Union Congress [TUC] is in touch with its Nigerian counterpart to find a permanent solution to the plight of Ghanaian workers in Nigeria. This was disclosed by the secretary general of the TUC, Alhaji Issifu, at a news conference in Accra today. (Ibrahim Reddu) reports:

The plight of Ghanaians working in Nigeria is one of the issues which cropped up at the news conference. Alhaji Issifu disclosed that the Ghana TUC has requested its Nigerian counterpart to appraise it of the situation of Ghanaians from an industrial point of view. This is to enable the TUC to intervene on behalf of the Ghanaians in the most productive manner.

GUINEA

PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO MOROCCO

AB171640 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The head of state and supreme leader of the revolution, Comrade President Sekou Toure, left Conakry late this morning for a working visit to the Kingdom of Morocco.

Before he left, he was seen off at Conakry international airport by members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, national organizations and [word indistinct], as well as several cadres and militants of the party-state.

NIGERIA

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO MOROCCO

AB171019 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] An 11-man Nigerian parliamentary delegation leaves Lagos today on an official visit to Morocco. The team, made up of legislators from the National Assembly, is being led by Senator (E.O. Eketobe). Members of the team are expected to watch parliamentary proceedings in Morocco during their 10-day stay. The trip is in response to an invitation from the Moroccan Government. The delegation is expected back in the country on 28th of this month.

TOGO

MUSLIM DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CONFERENCE IN USSR

AB171313 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] A delegation of the Togolese Muslims Union comprising (Alhaji Kubaja Toure Salifou Idrissou) and (Alhaji Bawa Ameyawo Liman) has just left Lome for the Soviet Union at the invitation of the spiritual leaders of the Soviet Muslims. This delegation will participate in an international conference being organized by the Soviet Muslims on the theme: May the (?16th) century of the hegira become a century of peace and friendship among people.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN MINISTER OBJECTS TO SWAPO CONFERENCE AT UNESCO

LD172236 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, has submitted a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations in which he calls for a response to objections raised by the Ministers' Council of South-West Africa over the pro-SWAPO conference held in Paris at the headquarters of UNESCO.

Mr Botha says in his letter: It is clear that the Paris conference has strengthened the serious misgivings held in South-West Africa regarding the impartiality of the United Nations. He said that on several occasions he has warned Dr Waldheim [words indistinct] that the democratic parties inside South-West Africa should be convinced of UN impartiality. The South African letter says Mr Botha would like to receive Dr Waldheim's reactions to the pertinent and valid questions raised by the Council of Ministers regarding the Paris conference.

JOHANNESBURG VIEWS INCREASED TRADE WITH AFRICA, RADICALISM

LD172244 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has called for reasonableness and moderation in attitudes and actions and has warned of the detrimental and debilitating effects of radicalism. And therein lies a lesson for all of Southern Africa, a lesson fortunately that has not been lost on some black leaders. One of the main exponents of radical solutions to problems of southern Africa is the terrorist organization, SWAPO, operating in South-West Africa. However, not only are SWAPO's radical attitudes delaying a solution to the South-West African problem, but SWAPO's terrorists are being (?routed) mercilessly by South African security forces.

In Zimbabwe, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe took over power with an attitude of moderation. However, he was soon subjected to strong pressure from radicals within his party and the radicalization of his policies is causing the loss of valuable white expertise, while countries which had promised to invest in Zimbabwe, expecting the moderate Muzorewa government to come into power, are withholding their investments.

However, there have also been positive signs in Africa. For example, President Samora Machel announced this year that he was moving his country away from radical socialism. He blamed socialism for the (?failure) of his country's economy and appealed to capitalist states to help restore Mozambique's economy.

In their economic policies more and more black states are abandoning their previously radical stances and the wisdom of this was understood when the recent UN survey said that the continent's five most prosperous countries are capitalist. Also, not only has African involvement with the West increased considerably since 1975, but there has been a spectacular increase in trade between South Africa and the black states. During the first 7 months of this year it increased by 70 percent and the value of South Africa's exports to Africa is expected to exceed 1 billion rand this year. [Word indistinct], experience and practical situations have shown conclusively the possibilities that stem from moderate policies and attitudes is the best climate for development. This is the climate which South Africa is trying to create.